

The Battle Over Latin Policy

To Regain Control, Shultz Agreed to Replace Aides

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz agreed to replace his two chief advisers on El Salvador, as part of an arrangement he worked out with President Ronald Reagan 11 days ago to regain control of day-to-day management of Central American policy, well-placed Reagan administration officials said.

The officials added that the two, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Deane R. Hinton, the ambassador to El Salvador, also were dropped in an effort to end a bitter fight over that policy that had spread throughout the administration.

In recent interviews, the officials said Mr. Enders and Mr. Hinton had been replaced after a meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Reagan at the White House. They said Mr. Shultz had sought the meeting after Mr. Enders complained that the appointment by the White House of Richard B. Stone as a special envoy to Central America had raised further questions over whether the State Department was in control of policy.

The main question, Mr. Enders reportedly said, was whether the administration was committed to

a dual approach of siding El Salvador militarily while encouraging a dialogue among the countries and factions involved or whether, seeking a quick solution, it would place more emphasis on military success.

According to aides to Mr. Shultz, the president said he remained committed to the dual approach publicly stated in his speech on Central America of April 27. The approach was favored by Mr. Enders and Mr. Hinton, who have argued privately and publicly that it will take time and patience to see results in El Salvador. But interviews with officials in various agencies indicate that many believe a more dramatic approach by the president is needed.

An aide to Mr. Shultz said Mr. Enders acknowledged that his own personality may have contributed to feuds with officials at the White House, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. One official noted that Mr. Enders had said it might be time for him to move to another post.

Mr. Shultz, meeting with Mr. Reagan, concluded he had to "sacrifice" both Mr. Enders and Mr. Hinton, who for different reasons had run afoul of the White House, to re-establish lines of policy, a senior official at the State Department said.

"The secretary told the president that we have to have a clear policy," an aide said. "There are too many people involved. We have to have the management of Central American policy run from the assistant secretary to the secretary of state to the president."

"The president agreed with the thesis," the aide went on. "But part of the agreement involved the personnel changes of Enders and Hinton."

The changes, first announced May 27, dramatized the tensions that had arisen in recent months between Mr. Enders and the National Security Council staff and between Mr. Enders and certain officials in the CIA and Pentagon. Aides said Mr. Enders thought many Reagan officials did not understand what was going on in Central America and failed to realize that Congress would not support a major military and economic commitment to El Salvador, particularly one that could lead to the involvement of U.S. forces or a major increase in U.S. advisers.

Aides cited the incident of the recent white paper on communist subversion in Central America, produced by the CIA months ago to be made public by the State Department. State Department officials said Mr. Enders and his staff decided that the paper pro-



Leaving El Salvador on Saturday, Richard B. Stone, the special U.S. ambassador to Central America, right, was accompanied by Ambassador Deane R. Hinton.

vided no new information of consequence and was written in too tendentious a manner.

"Tom decided to just sit on it," one official said.

A major dispute broke out two weeks ago over the issue. The State Department gave in to the CIA and White House and made public a revised version on May 27, a few hours before Mr. Shultz announced that Mr. Enders was being replaced.

Mr. Enders has declined to be interviewed since his transfer was announced. He is expected to become ambassador to Spain.

The dispute over Mr. Stone arose after Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, chairman of a key House appropriations subcommittee, made approval of the administration's request to transfer military aid earmarked for other countries to El Salvador conditional on sending a special negotiator there.

Also troublesome, aides said,

was Mr. Enders's support of Mr. Hinton's efforts in persuading Salvadoran politicians not to allow the rightists to take power after they did well in elections. He felt that a government led by Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist leader, would not obtain enough congressional backing in Washington.

This approach had the White House's backing in 1982, but as the State Department began to press for more democratization in El Salvador, some criticism began to be heard of Mr. Enders in conservative publications, his aides said.

Heavy Fighting Erupts Between PLO Factions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Heavy fighting broke out Saturday for the first time between Palestinian guerrilla factions in eastern Lebanon.

The violence grew out of a rebellion by some Palestine Liberation Organization units whose members are opposed to Yasser Arafat's leadership.

Lebanese police officials at first said 7 persons were killed and 18 wounded when rival factions with- in el-Fatah, the mainstream guerrilla group, battled each other with artillery, rockets and heavy machine-gun fire a few miles west of the ancient town of Baalbek, according to The New York Times.

Hospital and PLO officials told Reuters on Sunday, however, that four people were killed and a dozen injured Saturday in the exchanges outside Baalbek, east of Beirut.

The PLO leader himself was not in Lebanon at the time of the fighting. Mr. Arafat, who is both chairman of the PLO and head of the highest PLO commando group, left Algeria on Sunday after an overnight visit to Saudi Arabia where he held talks with the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi press agency reported.

The agency said they discussed the current Arab situation and matters of mutual interest at their talks in Jeddah, but made no reference to the rioting among members of Fatah.

A senior aide, Khalil al-Wazir, who is also known as Abu Jihad, said Saturday that Mr. Arafat would go to Saudi Arabia, then to India, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Mr. Arafat's foreign visits at a time of growing crisis among his followers have given rise to speculation that he is seeking Arab and Soviet bloc support. He began the tour by visiting Romania.

Lebanese officials said major clashes lasted 90 minutes, after which the intensity of the fighting eased. Syrian troops, who control the Bekaa region, a valley where about 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas are entrenched, blocked off roads leading into the area but did not intervene, the officials said.

Spokesmen for the two rival factions issued statements to Damascus blaming each other for starting the violence and playing down the seriousness of the fighting.

Jihad Saleh, who speaks for the

rebels, accused Mr. Arafat's units of having opened artillery fire on rebel positions near Baalbek. Hayel Abdel Hamid, speaking for the Arafat faction, said in a brief statement that the "insurgents" had touched off the clashes by throwing a grenade at a Fatah jeep.

The two men, whose remarks were highlighted by Arab radio stations monitored in Beirut, described the fighting as "very limited in scope."

While the two sides blamed each other for starting the fighting and laying down its magnitude, Mr. Wazir, the deputy commander of guerrilla forces, rushed to the area from Damascus, according to witnesses reached by telephone by The New York Times.

What set off the fighting was not completely clear, but police sources said there had been a conflict on controlling a road linking guerrilla positions in the Bekaa area to Syrian territory. It was described as a major supply route for the Palestinians.

Mr. Wazir, speaking to reporters in eastern Lebanon, said the fighting broke out when the rebels attempted to set up a roadblock on the highway linking the rebel stronghold of Hush Barada, three miles (4.8 kilometers) west of Baalbek, to the Syrian town of Zabadani.

Mr. Arafat had tried to remove the roadblock and that the rebels resisted. He said that "friendly forces in the area, Syrians and Palestinians, intervened to reopen the highway and end the clash."

The rebels have accused the 54-year-old Mr. Arafat of neglecting the armed struggle against Israel in favor of negotiating with Jordan over how to further President Ronald Reagan's initiative for a Middle East settlement.

Syrians Are Admired
President Hafez al-Assad of Syria said Sunday that Damascus would never accept the troop withdrawal agreement signed by Lebanon and Israel last month, Reuters reported from Damascus.

"Those who think Syria will accept the agreement must have taken leave of their senses," the official press agency quoted him as telling the visiting secretary-general of the Arab League.

U.S.-China Trade Plan Aims to Ease Strains

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Reagan administration is planning to permit sales of more sophisticated technology to China, treating its requests in the same category as "friendly, non-aligned" nations, according to well-informed diplomats.

The plan would enable Beijing to acquire higher levels of electronics, know-how and computers, all with military potential, the diplomats said. Currently, sales are limited by a more restrictive classification devised two years ago giving China greater access to U.S. technology than the Soviet Union has, but less than friendly countries, such as Egypt, have.

China protests that its designation is too restrictive to allow a free flow of the equipment it needs for modernization. Frustrated by long bureaucratic delays, it often fails at Washington while threatening to stop for technology in Japan and Europe.

The U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, publicly pledged during a visit here last month to speed up Beijing's requests for high technology within the limits set in June 1981.

But, diplomats say, the administration's nominal parliament, convening today, is expected to endorse Deng's policies. Page 6.

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limits for China, the diplomats said. Thus, China would qualify for integrated circuit fabrication equipment, software for computer-aided design and manufacture and high-speed computers, items it is known to be seeking.

Such equipment is designed for civilian use but can be adapted to military functions. Even within the more liberal designation, Beijing still would be subject to certain guidelines making technology transfers more restricted than they are for U.S. allies. The guidelines are drafted for each nation depending on the nation's relationship with the United States.

When China was exempted from the technology ban imposed on the Soviet Union and its satellites, it was touted as a strategic partner with the United States against Moscow. The administration declared at the time that it was in U.S. interests to "foster a strong, secure and friendly China."

Since then, Beijing has begun improving relations with Moscow while growing increasingly estranged from Washington. Communist officials are most angered by continued sales of U.S. arms to Taiwan, but they frequently cite restrictions on technology sales to China as evidence of unfriendly U.S. behavior.

Until recent weeks, Deng Xiaoping, the pragmatic Chinese leader, has sought to isolate the political problem of Taiwan from the generally healthy economic relationship developing between the two countries.

But the souring of political ties prompted by the Taiwan crisis and intensified by a series of other matters — granting of political asylum by the U.S. to the Chinese tennis player Hu Na, China's liability to U.S. citizens for imperial Chinese railway bonds, U.S. import quotas on Chinese textiles, and Pan American World Airways' plans to resume air links with Taiwan — has spilled over recently to the economic sphere.

Claiming retaliation for the U.S. textile curbs, China decreased imports of U.S. farm products by 80 percent in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period of 1982.

Fifteen U.S. oil companies were bypassed in China's first round of offshore oil drilling contracts in the South China Sea, which was awarded to a group of companies headed by British Petroleum. A Japanese company is said to be in line for the next contract.

Beijing has stepped up efforts to expand economic ties with the European Community and has agreed in principle to buy a pair of nuclear reactors from France for a power station in the south.

A senior Foreign Ministry official meeting last week with an American expert on China, Paris Chang, was asked whether Beijing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Khalil al-Wazir, an aide to Yasser Arafat, addresses supporters in a village in the Bekaa Valley. Mr. Arafat was scheduled to appear but left unexpectedly for Romania.

Lebanon Invasion's Result: Still Uncertain

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — On the day that Israel signed a troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon, Defense Minister Moshe Arens was in eastern Lebanon, at an Israeli Army outpost. There, in a makeshift headquarters building, the defense minister addressed about 40 paratroopers and tank crew members, young Israelis fighting their first war against an Arab enemy.

"Maybe this is a historic day," he said of the agreement being signed May 17 in the Beirut suburb of Khaldé. But, Mr. Arens added, "no one knows for sure, about this

or many things in the Middle East."

A year after the Israeli Army stormed across the Lebanese border at the start of "Operation Peace for Galilee," Mr. Arens's co-

NEWS ANALYSIS

rosionally ambivalent tone probably comes as close as any to matching the mood of the country concerning Israel's most controversial war. Sharp divisions remain in Israeli society over the goals and conduct of the war, although it is easy to exaggerate the extent of domestic dissent.

A majority of Israelis still clearly support the immediate goal of the

invasion — the destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a hostile military presence along Israel's northern border.

But as casualties have mounted — six Israeli soldiers have been killed in Lebanon since the signing of the troop withdrawal agreement — and with no sign that the Israeli Army will leave Lebanon soon, the first anniversary of the invasion has become a time for sober measurement of the gains to Israel and their cost.

Was it worth the cost in lives and suffering — 490 dead Israeli soldiers, 2,751 others wounded, out to mention all the civilian casualties in Lebanon last summer? Many Israelis view with dismay

the internal divisions that the war sharpened, divisions symbolized by the fate of Emil Grunzweig, a soldier who served in Lebanon, came home to protest his government's policies and was killed by a hand grenade tossed in the midst of a peace demonstration outside the office of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Was it worth the damage to Israel's image and international standing and the strain it caused with Israel's most important ally, the United States? And, Israelis ask, did it cause the deepened freeze that has fallen on its relations with Egypt, the largest and most important of the Arab countries and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

San Francisco Ordinance Seeks To Regulate Smoking in Offices

By Wallace Turner

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Mayor Dianne Feinstein has signed into law a city ordinance to regulate "smoking in the office workplace." She said it could lead to a prohibition of smoking in some offices, including her own.

The ordinance states that if employees are permitted to smoke in their workplace, the employer must "make accommodations for the preferences of both nonsmoking and smoking employees," but if nonsmokers are not satisfied the employer must prohibit smoking.

The ordinance was described by Mayor Feinstein as restoring the right of nonsmokers to "protect their good health."

To employers faced with complying with demands of nonsmokers, she said, "There is a great variety of resource materials available on how to create smoke-free environments at minimal cost." She also said "there is convincing evidence" that productivity rises in smoke-free environments.

Representatives of the American Cancer Society and the San Francisco Lung Association were present Friday for the signing ceremony. Only one of the 11 members of the Board of Supervisors voted against the ordinance. Supervisor Nancy Walker said she believed government should not legislate the office habits of workers, and she said she suspected the law would not be enforceable.

A provision for two additional city health inspectors at a cost of \$71,000 a year was deleted from the original language of the ordinance.

Supervisor Wendy Nelder, author of the law, said: "I truly expect the ordinance to be self-en-

forcing. Basically, people are honest, people are considerate."

The ordinance goes into effect July 4. Except for city offices, it calls for each employer to adopt within three months a written smoking policy that provides, at the least, that if the complaints of nonsmoking employees are not met, "No Smoking" signs must go up and the rule must be enforced. For city offices, the change must come within three weeks.

Punishment for refusal to comply with the law after a violation has been cited by the director of public health is a fine of up to \$500 a day, which the city could seek in a civil suit.

The mayor emphasized that the ordinance did not cover such public places as restaurants, theaters or arenas for sporting events. The ordinance defines its coverage to be work space primarily used by "clerical, professional or business services." It specifically names "office spaces in office buildings, medical office waiting rooms, libraries, museums, hospitals and nursing homes."

Walker Merryman, a spokesman for the Tobacco Institute of America in Washington, said: "The ordinance is unnecessary. Certainly it is unenforceable." He saw "class discrimination where anyone with a private office doesn't have to worry about the restriction but anyone who sits with others or where the public comes can have that privilege revoked."

As for the national impact of the ban, Mayor Feinstein said, "It will help our image."

Mr. Merryman disagreed. When asked if there were comparable ordinances in other cities, he said: "As far as I know San Francisco is the only one with such an ordinance, and I suppose some people will just shrug and say 'Well, that's San Francisco.'"

Mitterrand Ratings Go Down With Economy

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — Two years after coming to power, President François Mitterrand is facing a crisis of confidence in his management of the French economy.

The austerity measures he introduced in March to head off a fourth devaluation of the franc are starting to bite. Taxpayers have found their regular tax bills swollen by a forced loan to the government in addition to a special emergency levy. Currency controls are forcing many French people to take vacations at home this summer. Bankruptcies and unemployment are on the rise.

Mr. Mitterrand's popularity has slumped as voters' expectations from France's first Socialist government in a generation have faded. Last June, when the Socialists were still trying to expand the economy, 74 percent of the voters who responded in a poll thought Mr. Mitterrand was doing a good job. Today only 48 percent do. Almost 70 percent of voters think the government has been "severely weakened" by its austerity moves, according to another poll.

"Mitterrand projected himself as the president of plenty but has become the president of penury," said Henri Amoureux, a historian.

"Many of those who built up great hopes with the political changes of 1981 are feeling deceived," said Georges Marchais,

head of the Communist Party, which has supported the government.

Because of the strength of the dollar and high U.S. interest rates, the austerity moves may not be sufficient to restore confidence in the franc. The measures were intended to cut the trade deficit in half and reduce inflation to 8 percent.

"The success of the whole strategy is more difficult now," said Philippe Sigogne of the French Observatory of Economic Conjunctions, a research group.

As the dollar rises, it increases the cost to France of oil and other imported goods paid for in U.S. currency, widening the trade gap and increasing prices.

While Mr. Mitterrand was pleading with President Ronald Reagan to do something about the dollar at the Williamsburg meeting, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, a leftist who was dismissed as industry minister in March, opened a public campaign against his former colleague's measures. Describing another devaluation as inevitable, he said that "the only question now is to know when."

Rather than accept another devaluation, Mr. Chevènement and a number of other Socialists are now calling for France to embrace a

more narrow, nationalistic policy. They argue the franc should be withdrawn from Europe's system of fixed exchange rates and be allowed to float and the government should begin again to expand the economy, this time by erecting trade barriers to keep out the flood of imports that destroyed the Socialists' first dash for growth two years ago.

Several Socialists share this view. Christian Goux, chairman of the National Assembly's Finance Committee, said that "cutting demand is not the best way to reduce inflation." Instead he wants controls on prices and incomes combined with import controls unless other countries stimulate their economies and buy more from France. The party's parliamentary leader, Pierre Joxe, has said that most members agree with Mr. Goux.

A recent poll showed that 77 percent of the French favored import controls as a means of combating unemployment. "The smell of protectionism is definitely in the air," said Yves Lulan, an economist for Société Générale, a state-owned bank.

The most recent indicators suggest that the Socialists will need to clamp down harder on the economy this fall if they are to get the improvement they want. Inflation, at 8 percent, is still running slightly above West Germany's and having the trade deficit this year seems unlikely. Wage settlements are run-

ning a third higher than expected. European and U.S. diplomats fear that any change of course by France this fall could unleash a protectionist chain reaction that would further damage world recovery. "What we are doing is ensuring that there will be prosperity again," Finance Minister Jacques Delors told Parliament recently.

Critics of the Socialists assert that the government's leaders have only themselves to blame for the difficulties the economy is now in and for their own anguished debates over how to rescue it.

They cite the Socialists' first two years in power, during which an economic revolution was carried out. Major companies and banks were nationalized. Taxes on the wealthy were raised. Wages were lifted, trade union rights reinforced and social security benefits increased. In all, the government budget deficit tripled.

Last year private investment fell by 5 percent, and this year it is expected to fall at that rate again.

Pledge by Delors

Mr. Delors was quoted on Sunday as saying that the government would not introduce any further taxes or freeze on prices and incomes again this year. Reuters reported from Paris.

"There will be no supplementary fiscal measures for the rest of the year," the finance minister said in an interview with Le Journal du Dimanche, a weekly newspaper.

INSIDE

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TOMORROW

■ **Stanley Karnow** says Americans may be reaching maturity in their thinking on foreign affairs. Editorial Page.

Senate Report Says U.S., Russia Missed Chance for Arms Accord

By Michael Geiler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union "lost an important opportunity for a mutually beneficial" agreement limiting nuclear missiles last year when both governments rejected an unauthorized proposal worked out by arms negotiators at Geneva, a congressional report says.

Despite that rejection, "perhaps the best chance" for reaching agreement at the stalled talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces still lies in working out "something along the lines of that proposal," according to a staff report of the Republican-controlled Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The proposal referred to is the one discussed last July in the celebrated walk in the woods taken by the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kovitsky.

Because there is still interest among U.S. allies in Europe in that formula, support from the staff of a prestigious Senate committee could increase pressure on the Reagan administration to reconsider it in some fashion.

The informal proposal had con-

siderable appeal in Europe because it would limit the scope of rival missile deployments in Europe and put a cap on Soviet missile deployments in Asia. It would have allowed 75 launchers for jet-powered cruise missiles on the U.S. side and 75 launchers for SS-20 missiles for the Russians in Europe. But it also called for dropping the planned deployment of 108 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany.

The Pentagon balked at this, arguing that the rocket-powered Pershing-2 was needed to balance the SS-20 because the slow-flying cruise missiles take hours to reach their targets and can be shot down by air defenses. It is not clear why Moscow also repudiated the deal.

President Ronald Reagan, at a press conference last week, appeared once again to rule out any such proposal. But there were reports from Geneva on Saturday after Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany met with Mr. Nitze, that Bonn remained interested in such an arrangement.

The staff report, released Sunday, paints a gloomy picture of U.S.-Soviet relations and says there is "little chance of agreement in the near future" on arms control. Prospects in the Strategic Arms Reduc-

tions Talks dealing with intercontinental-range missiles are even worse than the talks dealing with shorter-range missiles, it says. Both sets of talks are being held in Geneva.

"Perhaps the most disturbing finding," the report says, "is the extent to which the current arms control impasse has led to a deterioration" in the overall U.S.-Soviet relationship. Any improvement, it says, also "will depend to a large extent on whether agreements can be reached on limiting nuclear weapons."

At the same time, the staff members reported that Soviet negotiators in the intermediate force talks were "belligerent" and "naïve as hell" during the last round early this year, in an effort to ensure there was no sign that any progress was being made.

The Russians want to influence European public opinion against plans to install new U.S. missiles in Europe beginning in December if no arms accord is reached before then. The West believes Moscow is trying to block deployment without an agreement and without giving up the modern missiles it has already fielded.

The staff report, according to the committee's chairman Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican, is to set the stage for congressional hearings on U.S.-Soviet relations, to begin June 15 with Secretary of State George P. Shultz as the first witness.

Last week, Mr. Reagan forecast that U.S.-Soviet relations would improve in the long run but that there would undoubtedly be more hostile rhetoric as the showdown approached over the planned U.S. missile deployments in Europe.

That is why the staff report, praising the Nitze-Kovitsky deal, is seen as potentially important. West Germany, which is the only country scheduled to receive the Pershings, has been singled out as a target for pressure by Moscow.

As public demonstrations in West Germany increase in intensity later this year, the report says, Bonn will press Washington for additional modifications in its existing proposals.

The committee staff's report is based on a fact-finding trip that followed disclosure of a memorandum from aides to the chief U.S. strategic arms negotiator, Edward L. Rowny. The memo included disparaging remarks about four of Mr. Rowny's five deputies.

The Senate then visited the delegation and reported that "Rowny's subordinates maintained their professionalism and tried not to allow the incident to interfere with the immediate business at hand."

"Behind the scenes, however, morale on the START team has deteriorated to the point where its future effectiveness could be seriously impaired," the report says.

The report says that U.S.-Soviet talks in Vienna dealing with mutual and balanced troop reductions is the one place where there are some prospects for an accord. The staff calls for "serious probing of the East's intentions" in the round beginning there this month.

Tass Says Weinberger Is in Error on Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Tass said Saturday that Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, was engaged in deliberate misinformation last week when he said the Soviet Union had nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe.

Under the headline "Pentagon Chief Lying Again," Tass said Mr. Weinberger tells a "new lie, one more atrocious than another, virtually every day."

The report began by saying Mr. Weinberger had no proof to back up his allegation Saturday in Norway that foreign submarines detected off Sweden's coast last fall were from the Soviet Union.

"The chief of the U.S. military establishment displayed as much imagination in disclosing on nuclear warheads and missiles which the Soviet Union has presumably been maintaining for a long time in the territory of its Eastern European allies," Tass said.

Mr. Weinberger said the Soviet Union had had nuclear missiles in Warsaw Pact countries for a long time. Later in the week, Mr. Weinberger said Soviet nuclear weapons "were mobile and could go in and out of Eastern European countries, so that there was 'nothing new about the placement of Soviet nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe.'"

The Washington Post, quoting a senior U.S. Defense Department official who said he had checked with Mr. Weinberger about remarks made in Brussels and Bonn last week, confirmed that the U.S. defense secretary was referring to stationing of Soviet nuclear war-

heads in East European countries as well as the missile launchers.

The statement appeared to mark the first public allegation from a senior U.S. official that the Kremlin had stationed nuclear warheads in East European countries and not just weapons capable of carrying such warheads.

Mr. Weinberger's disclosure that the United States believes Soviet nuclear warheads are in East European countries was a surprise to many, since it previously has been assumed that the Kremlin would not want to run the risk of maintaining nuclear warheads outside their own territory. Mr. Weinberger dismissed that surprise, saying the presence of nuclear weapons in Eastern European countries had been common knowledge in the United States.

U.S. officials said the nuclear weapons in East European countries, which they did not specify, included modern SS-21 and SS-23 missiles with ranges of 500 miles (800 kilometers) or more as well as older Frog and Scud missiles and nuclear artillery shells. They said the newer generation of missiles had been present in East European countries for at least three years.

"There's been no hiding of any of this knowledge that I know of," Mr. Weinberger said at a Brussels press conference. "It's common knowledge in the U.S. that these missiles are in Eastern Europe."

Tass again warned that the Soviet Union would build up its medium-range missile arsenal and put nuclear warheads in Eastern European countries if U.S. missiles were deployed in Western Europe.



FAN MAIL — A delivery cycle rushed additional electric fans to a Beijing department store as a late spring heat wave produced consumer shortages.

France Vows to Punish More Rebel Policemen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government has vowed to swiftly punish police officers who demonstrated against the authorities during the murder of two policemen.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, whose government replaced two police chiefs and ordered an inquiry into the protests on Friday, said Saturday: "Those who have failed in their duty must be punished."

"At the highest level, they have been already," Mr. Mauroy said. "As for the others, they will be in the next few days. The inquiry will be swift and the penalties immediate."

The government Friday night accepted the resignation of the Paris police chief, Jean Périot, and dismissed the director-general of the national police, Paul Conseran.

Their dismissals followed the first major police protests since the Socialist government came to power in May 1981. The demonstrations involved mainly rightists who demanded the resignation of Justice Minister Robert Badinter and Interior Minister Gaston Defferre.

The demonstrations began at a ceremony at the Paris police headquarters for the two officers, who were shot on Tuesday when they stopped three persons for questioning. Some of the 2,000 policemen at the ceremony whistled in derision at the deputy interior minister, Joseph Fassinelli, as he paid tribute to the dead men.

About 1,000 policemen then marched to the Justice Ministry, demanding Mr. Badinter's resignation. Later, about 2,000 headed for the Justice and Interior ministries, supported by Jean Le Pen, leader of the extreme rightist National Front party.

The newspaper Le Monde on Saturday condemned police insubordination but said that the Socialist government's treatment of the force lacked coherence. "It gives too strong an impression of beatification and disunity," Le Monde said, "the left runs the risk of no longer deserving power and of losing it."

Some police leaders have charged that court and prison reforms introduced by the Socialists only one formally at peace with the Jewish state?

In terms of lost lives, "Operation Peace for Galilee" can be viewed as a poor trade, if such things could be quantified. For a full year before the invasion, not a single Israeli had been killed as a result of PLO actions emanating from Lebanon. In the years between Israel's 1978 invasion of Lebanon and last summer's war, Israeli deaths that the army classifies as resulting from "terrorist actions" did not approach the 490 killed in the war.

The PLO has been destroyed as a functioning military entity on Israel's northern border. Despite the large amount of arms they accumulated, the Palestinian guerrillas never posed a credible military threat to Israel.

The irony of this, however, is that Israel's northern border may be no more safe as a result. Israel recognized this in the treaty withdrawal negotiations with Lebanon in insisting on a wide "security zone" in southern Lebanon where its own soldiers would continue to play a role in preventing infiltration by Palestinian guerrillas.

The PLO was also destroyed as a political entity in Lebanon, a state within a state, in the words of Mr. Begin and other officials.

"Lebanon was important politically to the PLO," a senior Defense Ministry official said. "It was where they trained their kids for the revolution. That's over now."

In retrospect, the political goals, and not the military objective of safeguarding the northern border, were paramount. It is on this basis that Israeli officials today ask their compatriots to judge the outcome of the war.

"What we have achieved in the agreement with Lebanon is first and foremost a change in the political situation, and I think there is not sufficient awareness and understanding among us on that change," Mr. Arens said in a published interview just before the accord was signed.

"We have all reached the conclusion that a security zone in southern Lebanon — almost regardless of its depth — does not solve our problem and does not release us from having to go out again and again on similar combat operations," he continued. "What was necessary and essential for us was a political change — to put an end to the state of war between Israel and Lebanon that existed for 33 years, since the establishment of the state of Israel."

U.K. Tories Seem Set for A Landslide

Severe Labor Defeat Is Forecast by Polls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party appeared Sunday to be headed for a landslide victory in Thursday's general elections, as opinion polls predicted that the Labor Party would suffer a devastating defeat.

Seven surveys, published Sunday by national newspapers, estimated support for the Conservatives at 43.5 to 47 percent. These figures gave the party a lead of 12.5 to 19 percentage points.

Two of the polls showed the alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats pushing into second place for the first time in the campaign.

The polls put Labor support at 27 to 31.5 percent. The alliance received 22 to 28 percent.

The Liberal Party leader, David Steel, proclaimed Saturday that trends were turning in favor of the alliance. Meanwhile, the Labor leader, Michael Foot, conceded that his party faced a difficult battle for votes.

Only the alliance's late surge now threatens Mrs. Thatcher's drive for a landslide victory, which she says is necessary to strengthen Britain's voice in world affairs.

The two opinion polls that put the alliance in second place appeared in the Sunday Mirror and the News of the World. Both were taken Friday. Marplan, for the Sunday Mirror, consulted 1,311 voters in 103 electoral districts. Audience Selection, in the News of the World, conducted telephone polls of 1,038 women voters throughout Britain.

Marplan said 44 percent of its respondents said they planned to vote for the Conservatives, 27.5 percent for the alliance, 27 percent for Labor and 1.5 percent undecided.

In a poll released on Thursday, Marplan said 47 percent of those questioned had indicated support for the Conservatives, 30 percent for Labor, 22 percent for the alliance and 1 percent for others.

Audience Selection gave the Tories 45 percent, compared to 23 percent for the alliance, 24 for Labor and 3 percent undecided.

Although they held a comfortable lead, the Conservatives have switched campaign tactics to offset alliance gains.

In a speech Friday, Mrs. Thatcher said people seeking to prevent a Conservative landslide by voting for the alliance could put Labor in power.

On Saturday night, Mrs. Thatcher's foreign secretary, Francis Pym, said the alliance was "as divided as Labor."

"The Liberals and the SDP are two separate parties and they will remain two separate parties," Mr. Pym told supporters in Cambridge. "Their recipe is an unpalatable mixture of chalk and cheese. They have nothing more to unite them than a few bland words and the common fear of losing their seats."

But Mr. Steel, the Liberal leader, said the alliance offered a chance to break the political domination of the two major parties that have had for most of this century.

Speaking in Newtown St. Boswells, Scotland, Mr. Steel said: "This weekend, as we overtake Labor, we present a real opportunity for the voters to escape altogether from our class-ridden and divided political system."

Paris Abandoned As Site of Forum

As Site of Forum On Palestinians

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Sponsors of a conference on Palestinian rights have bowed to French pressure and abandoned a plan to hold it in Paris. President François Mitterrand's government feared the gathering might ignite anti-Semitic incidents and draw terrorists from the Middle East.

"Paris is out," said Massamba Sarré of Senegal, chairman of the 23-nation committee organizing the conference, after his group met here Thursday. In private, other committee members said they doubted whether the conference would ever be held.

Mr. Sarré said his committee would study alternative sites, including Geneva and Vienna. But the Swiss have appealed to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, saying they could not guarantee the safety of the 1,000 delegates expected to attend.

The Austrian government has not made any formal appeal. But its diplomats are telling envoys at the UN that Vienna lacks a suitable, vacant meeting place.

The conference, which was to be held Aug. 16 to Aug. 27, was expected to produce strong criticism of Israel and the United States.

Anniversary Parade Is Revived in Rome

Rome

ROME — A military parade to mark the 37th anniversary of the Italian Republic filed through the streets of Rome on Sunday. It was the first such parade in eight years.

The march through the city center, where President Sandro Pertini watched, was muted in comparison with past processions. Only an estimated 8,000 soldiers and no heavy armored vehicles were present.

WORLD BRIEFS

Cabinet Appointed in Upper Volta

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta (Reuters) — President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo of Upper Volta, an army major, has named a mostly civilian government a week after he said the military would restore civilian rule.

Mr. Ouedraogo, who seized power in a coup in November, recently purged radical members of the People's Salvation Council, including the prime minister, an army captain. He dissolved the People's Salvation Council and ordered the military back to its barracks in May, saying it had become too politicized.

The post of prime minister has been abolished in the new government, which was announced Saturday night. Only 2 of its 19 members are from the military.

Unity Seen for Paris NATO Talks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. officials expect harmony among the Western allies when George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, meets with fellow foreign ministers from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris starting Thursday.

While the agenda calls for much discussion, no actual decisions on arms control or other potentially divisive matters are planned, according to officials within the Reagan administration.

They said the main focus of the meeting will be a reaffirmation of NATO's determination on missile deployment. Other topics will be the stalled Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe, sanctions against Poland and a United Nations effort to negotiate Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Jane Fonda Loses Court Ruling

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — A federal court has ruled that two banks did not conspire to violate Jane Fonda's civil rights by allowing FBI agents to examine the actress' financial accounts while the agency was probing her political activities in the early 1970s.

The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Friday that the banks had not had a "duty to learn of the allegedly unlawful objectives of the FBI investigation." The banks, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and City National Bank, opened their records when told by the FBI that the request was part of a "national security" investigation, the court said.

Miss Fonda sued the FBI and the banks in 1973, charging that they conspired to violate her constitutional rights because she had opposed the Vietnam War and President Richard M. Nixon. She settled with the government in 1979 after the FBI stated it would adhere to guidelines protecting citizens in such cases. But Miss Fonda continued her action against the banks, saying that they had helped the government to violate her rights.

\$81 Million Won by Sheikh's Wife

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Dena al-Fassi has won \$81.5 million, including outright ownership of a \$5-million Sunset Boulevard estate here, as her half of community property shared with her husband, Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi.

Marvin M. Mischel, the attorney for the 24-year-old plaintiff, said the judgment Friday in Los Angeles Superior Court was the largest ever granted in a marital dispute, although he said some out-of-court property divisions may have exceeded it.

Estimates of the Saudi sheikh's wealth have ranged as high as \$6 billion; his wife, in court testimony, placed it at \$1 billion. "I am very happy," she said of the decision. "I was sure the judge would make a fair judgment."

U.S. Space Telescope Is Delayed

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration says a space telescope capable of seeing objects 50 times fainter than any viewed by telescopes on Earth will be launched a year late and cost \$500 million more than expected, it was reported Saturday.

Samuel W. Keller, NASA deputy associate administrator, said the space shuttle will not carry the 11-ton telescope into orbit until at least April 1986 and possibly not until fall, the Washington Post said.

"This whole job was bigger and tougher than anybody thought it would be," Mr. Keller said. "I think that developing and building the space telescope may have been the hardest thing this agency has every tried to do." The delay means the telescope will miss the voyage around the sun of Halley's Comet.

Sudan Region Gets Autonomy

CAIRO (UPI) — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan issued a decree Sunday dividing southern Sudan into three autonomous regions, each with a caretaker government, legislature and cabinet, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency, in a dispatch dated Khartoum, named the three regions as Bahr al-Ghazal, with Wau as its capital; Equatoria, with Juba as its capital; and Upper Nile, with Malakal as its capital.

The agency said General Nimeiri said at a news conference that the arrangements are transitional and will continue for 18 months, after which voters will be allowed to choose the governor and legislature in free elections.

Funds Approved for U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON (WP) — The House approved \$1.2 billion for congressional operations next year after a day of partisan battling in which Republicans tried to squeeze spending for everything from paper clips to the people who operate the House's automatic elevators.

The Republicans' only success Friday was a \$2.3-million reduction in proposed funding for the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. Other spending, including \$107 million to pay for congressional mail, escaped unscathed. A 5-percent reduction in the \$67.2-million allotment for members' office expenses was defeated.

The bill includes \$720 million for congressional operations and \$491 million for related agencies such as the Library of Congress, Government Printing Office and General Accounting Office. Senate expenses, expected to amount to about \$270 million, will be added later by the Senate.

Poland Says Envoy Spied for West

WARSAW (AP) — Authorities have arrested Jozef Grochowski, a former trade official at the Polish Embassy in Tokyo, on charges of cooperating with U.S. and French intelligence services, the Polish press agency PAP has reported.

After refusing to come home in September 1982, Mr. Grochowski returned to Poland and was arrested June 3, the agency reported Sunday.

Two Polish diplomats who defected after the declaration of martial law in December 1981 have been sentenced to death in absentia for treason. They are Romuald Spiesowski, former ambassador to Washington, and Zdzislaw Ruraw, former ambassador to Tokyo. Both received political asylum from the United States in December 1981.

For the Record

HONOLULU (UPI) — The remains of nine Americans who died in the Vietnam War arrived in flag-draped coffins to full military honors Saturday at Hickam Air Force Base. A U.S. delegation accompanied the remains from Hanoi.

LONDON (UPI) — A crowd went on a rampage Saturday in the inner-city area of Brixton, slaying a police officer with a knife and overturning a police car and setting it on fire, authorities said. In 1981, hundreds of people were injured when black residents and police clashed in Brixton.

Congress, in Debate on the MX, Attempts to Read Moscow's Mind

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate committee was taking testimony recently on the MX missile, and James R. Schlesinger, a former secretary of defense, was at the witness table. The issue was whether the weapon was necessary to deter nuclear war.

Mr. Schlesinger, a member of the presidential commission that recently studied the missile, prefaced his answer by saying, "The underlying issue is the calculation in the minds of the Soviet leadership."

As Congress has deliberated the fate of the missile in recent weeks, many lawmakers have based their votes on their reading of the Soviet mind. If they believe, for instance, that the Russians will negotiate only when faced with impressive U.S. strength, they are likely to support the missile. If the legislators believe a U.S. buildup will only begot a Soviet buildup, they are likely to oppose the new weapon.

"When you play cards against someone," explained Representative Dan Glickman, a Kansas Democrat, "you ought to know something about them. Unfortunately, our judgments turn out to be highly subjective for the most part."

One reason for that subjectivity is that information about Soviet intentions seems to be in terribly short supply. As Senator Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican who sits on the Foreign Relations

Committee, put it, "We try to figure out where they're coming from, but it could well be the blind leading the blind."

Senator Jeff Bingaman, a New Mexico Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said that lack of reliable data about the Russians "is one of the glaring inadequacies in our decision-making process."

As a result, the first-term congressman added, he and his colleagues often "wind up making judgments on visceral reactions."

Senator Bingaman attributed the lack of information partly to the "institutional bias" of the Reagan administration spokesmen who brief the Congress on Soviet affairs and are interested in building a case for higher military outlays.

Senator Dan Quayle, an Indiana Republican, said he was struck by "the incredible lack of knowledge about the Soviet people and Soviet history" that pervades the Congress.

In an attempt to close this information gap, Senator Lugar has introduced legislation that would appropriate \$50 million to finance

Russian studies at university level. A key issue in the MX debate is how the Russians would respond to U.S. deployment.

Advocates of deployment argue that the Russians will listen only to power, not reason. Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, told the Senate last week that the Russians "will seriously negotiate on mutual reductions only with our modernization program going forward."

But critics of the MX missile read recent events in a very different way. Modernization of one country's arsenal leads to a more rapid arms race, they say, not to negotiation.

"As recent history demonstrates," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, "the Soviets are prepared to do whatever it takes to match us in every stage of the nuclear arms race — step by step, warhead by warhead, missile by missile."

Backers of the MX also argue that Soviet military strategists would be intimidated by the weapon. Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, the Republican whip, said the missile would have the effect of "inhibiting Soviet adventurism during a potential crisis."

Not so, says the other side. The MX will not make the Russians cautious, they contend, but instead it will make them nervous, because it could be used as a first-strike weapon.

A third point of contention is political. Defenders of the MX weapon say it will demonstrate "national resolve" and "national unity," and make Moscow realize that it cannot wait for another administration to get a better deal on arms control.

"If the Russians know we've agreed to a bipartisan way, it makes it much more likely that they will sit down and respect our national will," Mr. Glickman maintained.

But Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat, said the MX would demonstrate national folly, not national will, because it is too vulnerable and too costly.

"Everyone in the world, would be more impressed if we didn't deploy the weapon and showed common sense," she argued.

Technology For China

(Continued from Page 1)

feared losing the economic benefits of good relations with the United States, according to Mr. Chang.

"China needs nothing from the Americans," the official was reported to have said.

It is unclear whether a liberalized administration policy on high technology would reverse the damage done to economic ties.

The official reaction to Mr. Baldrige's visit was positive, although Chinese leaders have become wary of U.S. promises, reducing them in general to the classical phrase, "loud thunder, little rain."

In an interview this week with the American columnist Robert Novak, Vice Premier Yao Yilin acknowledged the latest administration plan while calling it "petty maneuvers."

Even if China were to be placed in a more liberal general category, he told Mr. Novak, the administration would find a way to restrict sales by drafting strict guidelines.

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Union in El Salvador Reports Setbacks in Land Reform

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's land redistribution program has suffered significant setbacks in the last few months, according to the country's largest farmers' union and a preliminary study made for the AFL-CIO.

The farmers' group, the Salvadoran Communal Union, with 40,000 members representing 100,000 small landholders and agricultural workers, warns that if the government does not take action to reverse the decline, it will lose support in rural areas.

In the countryside, if you don't have beans and corn, you are lost," said Samuel Maldonado, a leader of the union.

"The day that they see that they have lost their rights," he said, speaking of the farmers who had begun to benefit under the land program, "they will decide to join the guerrillas. If you have 5,000 beneficiaries, and they lose out, they get frustrated, and that's 5,000 machine guns that will turn against the government."

Union representatives from the 14 provinces met last week at the union's headquarters in Santa Tecla, 15 miles (24 kilometers) from the capital, to discuss the setbacks. They said an increasing number of peasants were being evicted from land to which they already had preliminary title or land that they had the right to claim.

They also reported that 6 of the union's 11 directors had received death threats.

The union represents rural people who, under the land redistribution program, have been granted the right to buy land they previously rented. The program, begun in 1980, has been backed by the United States and is considered essential to the building of a democratic political system.

By the union's own estimates, however, about 10,000 peasants have been evicted since the program began.

Records from the Salvadoran National Financial Institute for Agricultural Lands show that 4,097 peasants have been evicted and that 3,702 have been returned to their land. A study made for the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an agency of the AFL-CIO, indicates that the official numbers could be well below the actual eviction figures.

"The numbers were such that we think there is a problem," an official from the U.S. Agency for International Development said, adding that a more scientific study will be carried out soon.

The union representatives said most of their problems started in March when the Constituent Assembly voted a 10-month extension

of the time that beneficiaries have to apply for title to up to 17.5 acres (about seven hectares) of land.

At the same time, however, the assembly approved an amendment that could limit the number of beneficiaries. It is also unclear about what constitutes proof that the peasants had rented the land, the official said. Many peasants had

oral agreements with landowners.

The military is supposed to support the peasants and help put evicted peasants back onto the land, and the union members said many of the military commanders were supporting them.

But the provincial army units worked for the landowners in the past and their new allegiance has

not filtered down to the lower levels, the labor union members said.

"There are people in the armed forces who do want changes but there are more who are against it," Mr. Maldonado said.

On Friday, meanwhile, U.S. military officials displayed photographs to support their statements that up to 42 Salvadoran soldiers

had been killed May 25 after surrendering to a guerrilla force in the central province of San Vicente.

At a news conference at the U.S. Embassy, Colonel John D. Waghelstein, commander of the U.S. Military Group in El Salvador, said "all but 7 or 9" of the 42 soldiers had only bead wounds. He and other officials offered 47 photographs as evidence that a massacre had taken place.

The guerrillas denied the charges on a broadcast on their station, Radio Venceremos, and a leftist political leader, who declined to be identified, said in an interview here last Monday that the statements that executions had occurred were false.

Spanish Leader Criticizes U.S. Policy in Latin America

By John Damton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, who was on the final leg Sunday of a five-nation tour of Latin America, has used the occasion to criticize U.S. policy in the region.

Mr. Gonzalez visited five Spanish-speaking countries — the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico. The last four have undertaken a peace initiative in Central America with the strong support of Spain.

The Spanish leader began his criticism of U.S. policy in an interview with the Spanish news agency published the day before he left Spain, and he continued it in speeches and news conferences throughout the week.

He said that involvement by the United States in the conflicts of

Central America was "fundamentally harmful" to the countries involved, that a hardening line from Washington would only make the situation worse and that all foreign military advisers should be withdrawn.

Mr. Gonzalez argued that the Latin American conflicts sprang from social injustice and misery rather than Communist penetration and said the path to peace was through democracy and development. He struck the theme of his visit when he said at a luncheon in Bogota, "We must tell the United States to change, very quickly, from negative to positive leadership."

The criticism marks the first time that the new Socialist government in Spain has openly broken with the Reagan administration. It also occurs only three weeks before Mr. Gonzalez is scheduled to visit

the United States for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan that will presumably allow him to communicate his criticisms directly.

In the opinion of many officials in Madrid, the prime minister, by conferring first with like-minded Latin American leaders, is equipping himself to serve as a spokesman for their view that a negotiated settlement must be found, even though he publicly disclaims any pretensions to such a role.

At the same time, the officials say, Mr. Gonzalez is strengthening his own position, since he will be viewed not just as the young leader of a country still trying to define its position in the West and in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but also as a potential mediator in the conflicts of Central America.

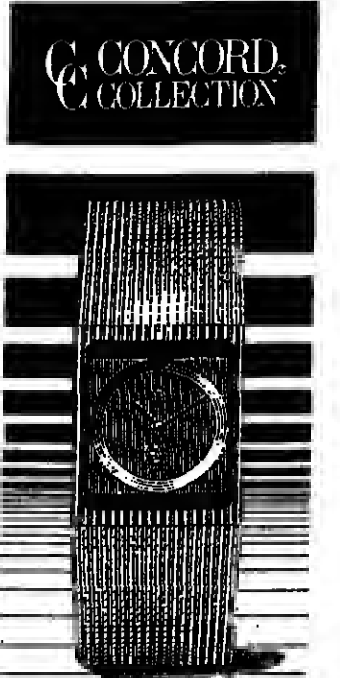
Officials also contend that the election victory of Mr. Gonzalez in

October symbolizes the final transition from dictatorship to democracy in Spain. It is clearly, the new Spanish government believes, something that could serve as a model for Latin America.

As far as relations with Washington go, the Socialist government has done much to try to smooth the way. It approved the treaty allowing U.S. bases in Spain, followed through on a major contract to purchase American-made F-18 fighter planes and put off the delicate task of fulfilling a campaign promise to hold a public referendum on NATO membership.

In the view of Spanish officials, Spain is thus ideally situated to act as mediator. It is on good terms with Washington as well as the Cuban government. It also has a motive, since such a role would enhance Spain's prestige in Europe and help to fill the Spanish desire for a large

role in world affairs after four decades of isolation. However, by going public with his criticisms instead of sharing them privately with Mr. Reagan when the time comes, some believe Mr. Gonzalez has risked alienating the White House.



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Honduran General to Hold Talks With U.S.

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chief of the Honduran military is scheduled to visit Washington this week for talks with the Reagan administration that will include discussions about a larger U.S. military role in his nation, Defense Department officials have announced.

The visit will be the second by General Gustavo Alvarez in three weeks. When he was here in May, General Alvarez gave final approval by Honduras to a plan for the United States to send more than 100 military advisers to Honduras, tripling the present number, and to

open a training camp for Salvadoran soldiers there. The agreement also was approved by the civilian president of Honduras, Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Defense Department officials declined to provide any details about a possible further expansion of U.S. military cooperation with Honduras but said that military and civilian leaders in Honduras had urged the Reagan administration to increase military aid to their country.

The White House objected Friday to an article in The New York Times reporting that senior administration officials were considering an increase in U.S. military in-

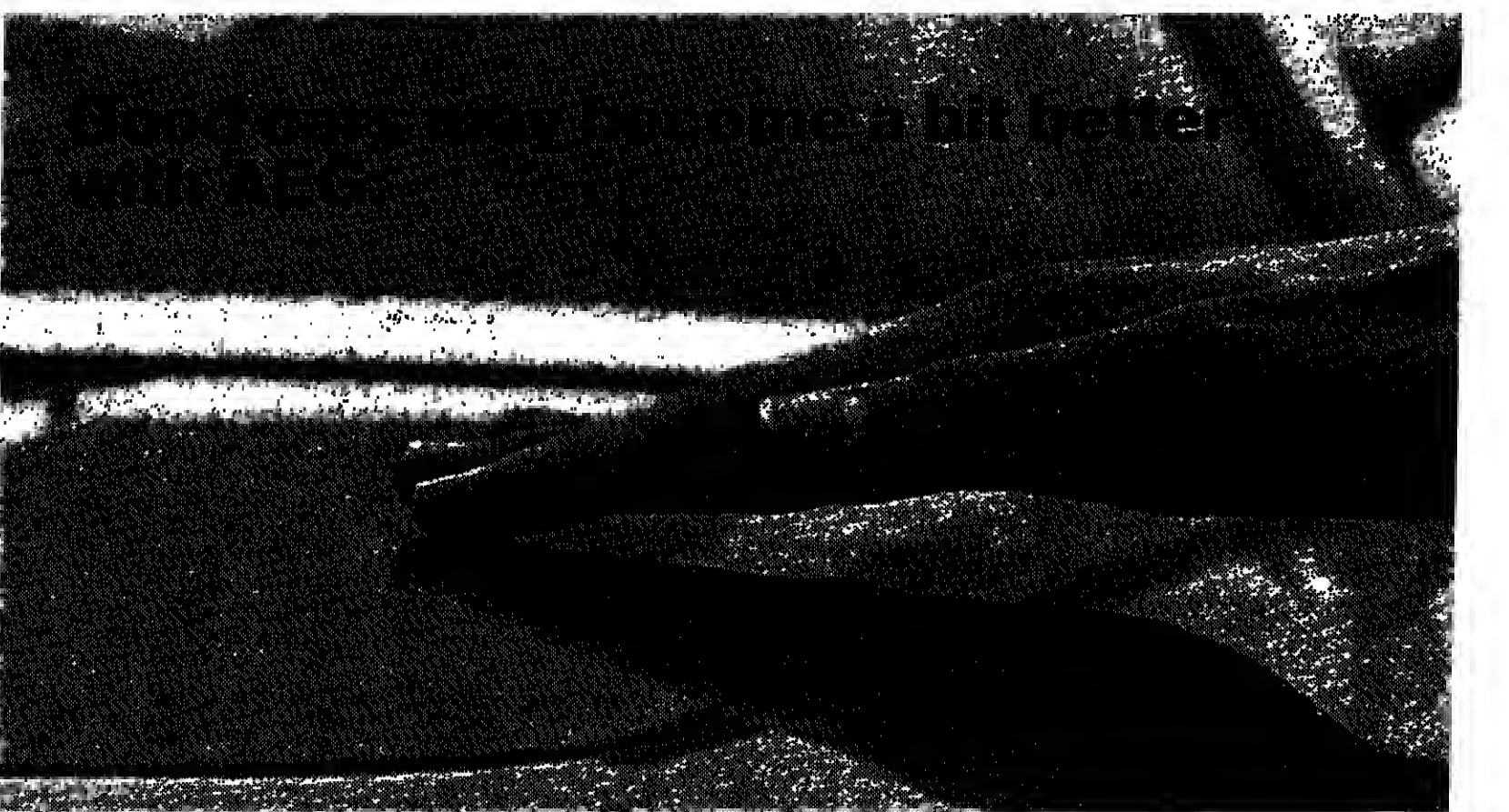
volvement in Central America. Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, denied that any expansion in U.S. activities there was being contemplated.

"The president and his advisers are not considering increasing personnel, funding or the level of U.S. involvement in Central America," Mr. Speakes said. He added, "The president's statement on U.S. combat involvement stands: We will not Americanize this war."

The article reported that a senior official said the administration remained committed to keeping U.S. combat forces out of the conflicts in Central America.

Information provided by senior officials in the Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency and the White House, said administration officials, concerned that the U.S. commitment of resources was inadequate to achieve President Ronald Reagan's goals, were looking at what could be done, including increasing the number of military advisers in El Salvador, resuming military aid to Guatemala and expanding the military relationship with Honduras.

Meanwhile, the White House announced Saturday that President Alvaro Magaña of El Salvador would visit Washington this month at the invitation of Mr. Reagan.



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Rain-Delayed Sugar Crop and Debt Tie Cuba Closer to Soviet Economy

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

HOLGUIN, Cuba — Plagued by unseasonal rains in the sugar fields and saddled with foreign debt, Cuba appears headed for a new period of austerity and increased reliance on trade and aid oriented to the Soviet Union.

The present economic squeeze demonstrates the fragility of Cuba's dependence on sugar to earn foreign exchange and the key role of the Soviet Union and its allies in filling gaps created by shortages of hard currency that would purchase Western goods. And if Cuba is tied more closely to the Soviet bloc economically, it is likely to reinforce long-term political cooperation in the Caribbean and Central America.

Imports from the West are expected to drop substantially in 1983 for the second year in a row, according to Amadeo Blanco, the deputy foreign commerce minister, reversing a rise in 1980 and 1981 that amounted to nearly \$2 billion annually. It has been predicted that Cuban trade with the Soviet bloc could rise temporarily to as much as 90 percent of the total after several years at the 75 and 80 percent level.

The shift fits into Cuban Communist Party directives and the

1981-85 plan outlining more integration into the Soviet economic sphere. The government, however, has urged the state economic apparatus to prevent the belt-tightening from hitting most Cubans too much.

According to both Cubans and foreign residents, a general loosening at the beginning of the 1980s along with introduction of parallel free markets for some food and goods improved living standards.

The improvement still seems to reflect government priorities for such goals as better schooling and health care rather than consumer items.

With sugar accounting for more than 80 percent of the value of Cuban exports, even in good years the nation's sugar industry faces depressed world prices of about 8 cents a pound. Mr. Blanco said such prices fall about 7 cents a pound below what Cuba needs to make a profit.

This year the delays in harvesting because of the rains mean Cuba must buy sugar on the international market to meet contracts.

The island nevertheless continues to import Western goods with scarce hard currency and increased borrowing. Several years of low sugar prices and low prices for nickel, another major export, have

driven Havana's debt to government and private banks in such creditor nations as Spain, France, Argentina and Japan to about \$3.5 billion. Cuba can no longer pay the interest and principal due.

Cuba has sought to renegotiate along lines similar to deals worked out by Mexico and Brazil. In a deal likely to define agreements for the rest of its debt, Cuba reached an accord in March for rescheduling \$413 million due this year, most of it payable at higher interest rates over a decade beginning in 1986.

According to Mr. Blanco, the United States intervened with banks and government agencies in creditor countries to discourage short-term credit for payments coming due and sought to prevent the bankers from granting Cuba favorable terms for the longer-term rescheduling. "But on the other hand," he said, "bankers are by their very nature conservative people."

Juan Antonio Ochoa Gonzalez, who runs the sugar firm at Bana, named Bana, acknowledged that the harvest is behind schedule because of the rain. "If this had happened before the revolution, we would have died of hunger," he said. "The imperialists never assisted in anything."

U.S. Tax Resister Makes Last Stand

By Wendell Rawls Jr.
New York Times Service

WALNUT RIDGE, Arkansas — Gordon W. Kahl, the radical fugitive tax protester from North Dakota who was wanted for the murders of two U.S. marshals, vowed he would not be taken alive.

He kept his word. Trapped inside a concrete bunker-like house, built partly underground against the side of a hill in northeastern Arkansas, Mr. Kahl killed a local sheriff Friday night, then persisted in a fusillade of bullets and an inferno of exploding ammunition and dynamite, according to U.S. and local law-enforcement officers who sought to capture him.

Mr. Kahl, 63, a member of Fosse Comunistas, the ultraconservative survivalist group, that refuses to recognize the government's right to levy taxes, was convicted in 1977 for failing to file income tax forms and was placed on probation.

He was indicted March 11 along with his son, Yorie, 23, and Scott, 29, in the shooting deaths Feb. 13 of the marshals who had been coming to serve a parole violation

warrant on Mr. Kahl. The two others were convicted of second-degree murder a week ago in North Dakota.

Officials said Mr. Kahl apparently had been sheltered by Leonard and Norma Ginter in the house, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Walnut Ridge, for three days. The couple were among a group of two dozen tax protesters who live in the nearby hills.

James T. Blasingame, the agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for Arkansas, said that state officials would charge the Ginters with complicity in the death on Friday of Lawrence County Sheriff Gene Matthews, 36, who was shot through the heart as he led two U.S. agents and a state police investigator through the only door to the house.

Mr. Blasingame provided the following account of the attempted capture: The fugitive was traced to the house, which was stalked out two days before the raid.

About 3 p.m. Friday, U.S. marshals ringed the house. A few minutes before 6 p.m., Mr. Blasingame said, Mr. Ginter was stopped as he

tried to drive away from the house. Weapons were found in his car. Mr. Ginter, who had been known to stockpile weapons, ammunition and explosives, told officers that his wife was the only person inside the house.

As Sheriff Matthews led the other four officers through the door, Mrs. Ginter ran out, the agent said. About the same time the man believed to be Mr. Kahl stepped from behind a refrigerator and fired a handgun, wounding the sheriff.

The sheriff returned fire as he crawled from the house. The others retreated rapidly, firing as they went and a shootout raged. Officers began a barrage of automatic weapons and shotgun fire for 20 minutes they fired tear-gas canisters through the windows of the house, the agent said.

Apparently one of the canisters started a fire that ignited ammunition stores, for suddenly the inside was ablaze and exploding. Later that evening, while the insides of the house flickered or smoldering, when officers found the charred body lying face-down in the kitchen area.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Eyes on the Syrians

Israel and Syria continue to be caught up in a test of wills that could yet produce a costly war. Their mutual dilemma came out of the withdrawal agreement that Israel concluded with Lebanon nearly a month ago. The Syrians, feeling isolated, stiffened; whether this was by way of preparing themselves for battle or, as the U.S. government still hopes, for negotiations of their own with Lebanon is unclear. The Israelis also stiffened — perhaps to intimidate Damascus, probably just to show that they would not be pushed around.

The Syrians, like the Israelis, keep their armed forces under tight discipline. That Syria has restocked its air defense with improved equipment named by thousands of Soviet advisers, however, raises the question of whether Damascus might get a bit bolder. The Kremlin was disgraced as Syria's patron last summer, and its evident eagerness to recoup its prestige is not helpful now. Meanwhile, the Syrian government is helping to sponsor a mutiny against Yasser Arafat by PLO units in the Syrian-occupied part of Lebanon. The PLO units are protesting against an Arafat strategy that they believe denies them further armed confrontation with Israel. So they have both the location and a possible reason to shoot at Israeli soldiers. It is dangerous.

It has become fashionable to say that the United States should have drawn Syria into a Lebanon negotiation last year before Moscow had the chance to move back in. But that as-

sumes that Syria would have been ready to negotiate from weakness. As it is, the Syrians need to be told by their friends that they are in a much better position now to talk than to fight. The new Soviet equipment and advisers would doubtless raise Israel's costs in a war, but Israeli forces would still have marked advantages. For one thing, Israeli guns already cover Damascus. Syria can see that only a few Arab states — Libya, Southern Yemen — support its denunciation of the Israel-Lebanon accord. The others favor a Syrian deal with Lebanon to make Lebanon a buffer between Syria and Israel and put the governance of Lebanon back in the hands of the Lebanese.

That Israel has reason to quit Lebanon is plain from the bitterness of much of the Israeli public at the high casualties and arguable political gains of the invasion. The continuing casualties compel Israel to consider an early unilateral withdrawal to a less vulnerable, more sustainable line halfway back to its own territory. Such a withdrawal would only highlight Syria's intransigence.

Everyone in the Middle East understands that Syria demands a special position in eastern Lebanon. But does it demand an indefinite occupation? One that leaves Israel with a strategic advantage? One that plays directly into the hands of Israeli West Bank annexationists? That tends to keep America firmly at Israel's side while the area keeps worrying about war? — THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Bee Hypothesis

President Ronald Reagan and both of his secretaries of state have denounced the Soviet Union for supplying a toxin weapon to its Vietnamese allies in Laos and Cambodia. Citing samples of toxin-containing "yellow rain," they suggested violation of two treaties against such weapons, with ominous implications for other arms control agreements.

But study by a Harvard biologist raises the possibility that those trumpeted spots of yellow rain are merely the excreta of bees.

Not until after the State Department publicized its charges did it learn that yellow rain, a presumably sophisticated chemical weapon, contained an odd substance — pollen. Administration spokesmen then suggested that the pollen may have been used to grow the fungus that make the toxins.

But U.S. scientific advisers apparently failed to consider another explanation. That explanation, tracing the pollen to a natural source, was compellingly described last week by the biologist Matthew Meselson of Harvard. It appears that bees of the genus *Apis*, like the honeybee and its cousins in Southeast Asia, stay in their oases all winter without defecating. In the spring, they emerge on cleansing flights, excreting droplets of digested pollen grains. Samples that Mr. Meselson gathered in Massachusetts strongly resemble the yellow rain samples retrieved from Southeast Asia.

The spring cleansing flights might explain why toxic yellow rain samples have been retrieved only in February, March and April, even though chemical attacks are reported throughout the year. Mr. Meselson has detected bee hairs both in Massachusetts bee excrement and in a sample of yellow rain. He has noticed that bee excrement is often infested by fungi. He does not know how the toxins got in the yellow rain or into people whom the State

Department identified as victims of chemical attack. But if yellow rain is indeed bee excrement, it is easy to imagine it being infested by the *Fusarium* fungus species indigenous to Southeast Asia. The toxins might also contaminate the food supply of the region.

Though the State Department has known the gist of Mr. Meselson's argument for several weeks, its response so far has been decidedly limp. Its only serious point is that three of the toxin-bearing samples contain no pollen. But one sample is of water into which yellow rain fell, not of yellow rain itself. The other two are from gas masks retrieved in Afghanistan, the toxin being detected only on the outer surface of the mask, not in the filters where it might be expected.

The bee excrement hypothesis does not account for everything going on in Southeast Asia, but it does explain a lot about yellow rain. The administration's thesis stumbles on the fact that yellow rain contains far too little toxin to make a useful weapon.

It is too soon to pronounce either the administration's theory or Mr. Meselson's as proven. But it is time enough to deplore that high officials were put in a position where such doubts could arise. The scientific advice the administration drew upon is evidently insufficient. The failure to notice that yellow rain is yellow because of its pollen content was a ludicrous oversight. And the bee hypothesis should at least have occurred to someone.

The U.S. charges have poisoned relations with the Soviet Union and confidence in its respect for treaties.

The charges need to be further tested without delay. That can best be done by handing the problem, and available yellow rain samples, to competent, independent experts. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Two Kinds of Rights

Will Walter Polowchak, the 15-year-old would-be political refugee in Chicago, be sent back to the Soviet Union against his will? The notion that such a result is even discussed by rational men and women infuriates some Americans. Stressing the nation's history as a land of refuge that has welcomed the persecuted, many would argue that any individual with a justified fear of persecution, particularly in the Soviet Union, ought to be allowed to stay. Others question whether a child should be able to make such a fateful decision against the wishes of his parents.

Last week, the Supreme Court of the state of Illinois affirmed a lower court in holding that Walter should never have been removed from his parents' custody when he sought asylum at the age of 12. The parents were immigrants from the Ukraine who were disappointed with life in the United States. When they decided to return home, Walter and his sister, Natalie, wanted to stay. This was no problem for Natalie, who was 17 at the time, but in order to preserve Walter's claim, juvenile officials removed him from his parents' custody and made him a ward of the state. It is that decision that the Illinois high court recently reversed.

Most juvenile law experts would agree that the conditions necessary to justify removing a child from parental custody were not present in this case. But whether this will affect Walter's fate is yet to be seen.

The more fundamental question — whether Walter should be allowed to stay in the United States — is being decided in the federal courts, and they are moving with all deliberate haste. The boy has been granted "religious asylum" — he is a Baptist and says he fears persecution in the Soviet Union — by the U.S. government. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has issued an order forbidding his departure from the United States against his will. His parents are back in the Ukraine, but even if they returned to re-establish custody, the asylum question remains to be settled.

Time is on Walter's side. The longer he is here, and the closer to adulthood, the less likely are the courts to force him to return to his parents. The question he and they (and the two governments) will more probably address is whether visits of some kind will be possible, or whether Walter Polowchak's decision and that of his parents will mean the loss of their family connection. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR JUNE 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Shah About to Flee?

TEHRAN — It is rumored that the shah has sent all his jewels to Russia, and it is believed that he intends to leave for that country. It was stated that by the Turcomanchay treaty, Russia undertook to maintain the Kajar dynasty on the Persian throne and that the shah will therefore return with a Russian force to put down the present movement. In Berlin the Wilhelmstrasse is closely watching the dangerous developments in Persia. Germany's interests are far more important than is generally known. It is realized here that in case of intervention, Germany must be seriously consulted and considered. It is stated that the shah has not fled, but is reposing.

1933: Australian Wins in Paris

PARIS — The men's singles title of the French tennis championships passed overseas for the first time in its history when Henri Cochet was beaten by Jack Crawford of Australia. Crawford, five years ago as a coming champion, finally came into his own in a remarkable match on the center court at Auteuil in which he defeated the formerly invincible little Frenchman in straight sets, 6-6, 6-1, 6-3. Miss Peggy Scriven of Great Britain, unseeded in the tournament and unranked in the first 10 at home, became the first Englishwoman ever to win the French women's singles title, by defeating Madame Simone Mathieu 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 in the final round.

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Whence El Niño's Wrath?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The gravest question facing the world today is: Who or what is tampering with El Niño? El Niño de Navidad — Spanish for "the Christ child" — because of its appearance each year around Christmas — is the warm current that flows down the Pacific coast of South America, periodically playing havoc with fishing and even reversing the direction of trade winds. Most years, this "southern oscillation" is pushed back out to sea by the icy Humboldt current, in which anchovies gambol. Not last year or this.

This spring the most persistent El Niño in a century has caused storms in Texas, tornadoes in California, persistent rain in Paris and floods in West Germany. The world has rarely been so wet; prudent people can hardly be blamed for thinking about arks.

After a six-fathom-deep background session with the anchovy expert at the CIA, I predicted 10 years ago that the use of electronic fish-finders by greedy Latin fishermen in the face of El Niño would lead to decimation of the catch, a worldwide protein shortage and an explosion of inflation. Since all this came to pass, the pundit on top of the El Niño story intends to stay there.

Who or what is behind El Niño's rampage? Round up the usual suspects:

1. Right-wing Peruvian fishermen. This theory doesn't hold water. Fishermen have learned not to tamper with El Niño but to accept its periodic recession as a healthy corrective to times of abundance. Would that economists could learn so quickly.
2. The Russians. Certainly the motive is present. Marxist-Leninists have much to gain from economic dislocation throughout the world, and revolution breeds best where the skies are cloudy all day. Could out a technocracy capable of shipping the gas of Siberia to the kitchens of Europe also be able to divert one ocean current? What was America's Glomar Explorer looking for down there anyway? Moscow has been outpacing America 10-to-1 on bathythermographs, and neo-oceanologists have been deriding our efforts to catch up.
3. Volcanoes. Some crackbrained meteorologists argue that the eruption of El Cincón in Mexico, and the continuing smoldering of Mount St. Helens in the United States, messed up the trade winds by warming the upper atmosphere and thereby prevented El Niño from being blown out to sea. This is balderdash.
4. The Martians. A malign presence in outer space would be expected to put El Niño to use with simple gravitational suspension. On the other hand, benign visitors from other solar systems might want to ruse the waxy buildup off the Earth a little so as to observe us better. No hard evidence of otherworldly intervention comes to hand, but certainly this possibility is



more credible than drive about volcano root.

5. God.

Modern theologians are loath to attribute stress-causing vengeance to a Divine Being, but who is to say He hasn't been given good reason to rain down hailstones? Those who tend to dismiss this hypothesis are given passage by the name of the current.

6. The Devil.

It could be that the previous Suspect is not angry yet may consider another test of faith.

to be desirable. In that case El Niño could be put in the hands of the Prince of Mud Slides for a year or so, temporarily to visit injustice on home owners and to reward renters.

None of these potential causes for the affliction of El Niño can be ruled out, with the exception of volcanoes, which is ridiculous. Personally, I tend to blame the Russians. But they're not doing it, they're probably getting away with something else, and it evens out.

The New York Times.

The Superpowers Approach a Dangerous Line in the Mideast

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The haunting risk for Israel is that it might one day be left alone to fight its own battles. There is danger to Israel in every development that tends to isolate the Middle East from superpower conflict. There is equally a fundamental Israeli interest in internationalizing every issue of tension involving Israel, the Palestinians and other Arabs.

The Palestinians have found increasing sympathy in American opinion. Any threat to Israel is thus presented by Jerusalem as ultimately a Soviet threat, or at least one that will benefit the Soviet Union. Every success by Israel is painted as a success for the United States, Western interests, democracy itself.

And until now there hardly has been anything but success. By material measures, Israel is stronger than ever, its enemies more divided, its active fronts of conflict reduced. The alliance with the United States is less unqualified than before the invasion of Lebanon, but it remains firm, certainly so long as the Reagan administration is in office. The United States itself enjoys greater influence in the Mideast than it has had in years.

The trouble with success, however, is that each success provokes a further test. The United States has acquired its commanding position in

the Middle East by sustaining Israel and also the moderate Arab states, notably Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It sponsored and underwrites the Israeli-Egyptian settlement, and now the agreement between Israel and Lebanon. The Soviet Union has been left with a much reduced role since 1973, backing the radical Arabs.

The Russians, of course, want to come back as a force in Middle Eastern affairs. They have chosen to do that by guaranteeing Syria's security, backing that guarantee not only with new arms — to replace those lost in the fighting last summer — but with troops estimated number 6,000 or more. The troops are there as a deterrent, manning SA-3 (and other) anti-aircraft missile defenses for Syria, and providing radar surveillance of the eastern Mediterranean.

The Russians control their own installations in Syria, keeping Syrians outside. Yuri Andropov himself said last December that Syria can "have confidence in us. The Soviet Union will not permit Syria to be defeated again." The Kremlin has never let equipment of such high technology be installed abroad, nor placed its people in so exposed a position. Israel is constrained by the new

Soviet deployment, but also benefits from it. The Soviet presence in Syria is a further guarantee that the United States will remain behind Israel. The American commitment to Israel, and U.S. support for the government in Lebanon, impel the Soviet Union to remain in Syria.

Yet for either the Soviet Union nor the United States is there a fundamental strategic interest in these commitments — at least as geopoliticians would calculate such things. The control of the southern and eastern

littorals of the eastern Mediterranean is of secondary consequence. No oil, no strategic resources, no crucial communication routes are at stake. The commitments of both Washington and Moscow are those kinds of commitments that follow from political principle (or sentiment), from ideology, from prestige and immediate advantage.

This has been good enough until now. The Russians have taken and defended the Middle Eastern positions available to them. They have

also lost much — in Egypt, and in the Lebanon affair. The United States has been faithful to Israel; but being faithful to Israel has not cost much. Meanwhile, the stakes accumulate, and with them the possibilities for loss. There is a limit, and no one wishes to explore exactly where it might lie. Certainly neither great power will deliberately go to war against the other as a result of conflict between Syria and Israel. But where is the limit, short of that? A dangerous game is being played.

International Herald Tribune.

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For Arafat, No Escape Is in Sight

By David Pryce-Jones

War, he has been responsible for choosing to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian deadlock by force. During the PLO's brief but turbulent existence, Mr. Arafat has seen to it that every single proposal for sharing land with Israel has been rejected.

To all likelihood, Mr. Arafat does not really believe that force of arms can ever settle the dispute with Israel in his favor. But he has always be-

haved as though he had a powerbase, a territory, reliable sources of finance and armaments. That has not been the case. At best, he was exploiting the point where American and Soviet interests in the Middle East either overlap or collide. At worst, he was fantasizing.

One Arab regime after another has been dismanned to discover that it was invited to surrender sovereignty for the sake of the PLO and its cause. Civil war, first in Jordan, then in Lebanon, followed. Here was suicide rather than liberation. Jordanian troops, Syrian troops, Lebanese militias, have each in turn pounded on the PLO, killing far larger numbers of them than Israel has ever done.

The PLO policy of using force as the sole means of settling the dispute with Israel effectively ended last summer in Beirut. The insanity of the PLO as a liberation army was exposed through its dismemberment at the hands of the Israelis.

For a while, the hope persisted that at last Mr. Arafat would convert the PLO into the political pressure group that it might have been all along; but little came of it.

Palestinian confidence in the PLO has never been so low. Within the PLO itself, morale, at first shaken, now seems to have been broken.

Until recently, Mr. Arafat seemed to have guarded himself against a coup from within. Several potential rivals have either been killed in various bouts of fighting — all mysteriously — or assassinated. Now, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria holds the key. More or less as he sees fit, he can maintain Mr. Arafat and the PLO as useful proxies, or suppress them as an nuisance. His hand might be forced in the face of the mutiny in the PLO, or of his brinkmanship with Israel developing into war. Syria will tolerate PLO anarchy.

This comment, by the author of "The Face of Defeat: Palestinian Refugees and Guerrillas," is excerpted from an article in the Los Angeles Times.

The Mystery of Thatcher's Appeal, and the Risk

By Anthony Lewis

BIRMINGHAM, England — She comes across on television as brittle, relentless, unforgiving. She treats her colleagues in public as if she were their headmistress. She has none of the charm that in Ronald Reagan disarms ideology.

Her economic record in office offends normal political standards as much as her personality. She has pushed the inflation rate down to 4.6 percent — but at a brutal cost. Unemployment has risen faster in her four years than anywhere in the Western world. Industrial production has fallen 10 percent. Taxes and public spending have not gone down, as promised, but up.

Yet Margaret Thatcher is running away with the 1983 election. The only contest in sight is for second place: between Labor and the alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats. Barring some last-minute slip of colossal proportions, a Conservative Party remodeled in Mrs. Thatcher's image is going to coast in on Thursday's vote.

It is true that Labor has made life easy for her. Its party manifesto, in particular its call for unilateral nuclear disarmament, has been an electoral disaster. The antics of party leaders — their quarrels and gaffes — have focused the campaign to a large

extent on the question: Is Labor fit to govern? But the positive appeal of Mrs. Thatcher is as much a fact as Labor's negative. Despite her committed rightist ideology, she has supported across much of the political spectrum. When she led the Tories to victory in 1979, she took more votes from Labor in the working class than in any other category — and she is likely to take even more this time.

How does she do it? Mrs. Thatcher's opponents are mystified by what seems to them the appeal of an authoritarian personality. "I can't understand it," one said, "unless we're a nation of masochists: the nanny complex." But you hear something different from the public.

"She knows what she wants." That is what people say about Margaret Thatcher, and what they like. "She has her ideas." "She doesn't change her mind."

Britons in 1983 evidently yearn for strong leadership, for consistency, whatever its direction. Perhaps they associate the recent years of economic decline with opportunist political leaders, with governments that gave way again and again to interest-group pressures. No doubt nostalgia

plays a part, too, for a Churchillian Britain that stood for principle. It was the Falklands war that made Mrs. Thatcher a symbol of resolution. Before it she had shown signs of wavering in domestic politics: her approval rating in opinion polls was a dismal 25 percent, reflecting the bad state of the economy. As she fought the Argentines, and won, she zoomed to nearly 60 percent.

The extraordinary thing is that the standing she won in the war encouraged the prime minister to stick to her economic guns — and the public to admire her for doing so. Touting the Birmingham area, where unemployment is as high as 18 percent in places, she won applause with such lines as: "We are the only party tackling the economic problems, and therefore giving our young people hope for the future." Even some of the unemployed say they are for her.

Another important element in her appeal, I think, is simply her competence. She works terribly hard, and she displays impressive knowledge of all aspects of government. She is given to correcting interviewers on the details of their questions.

How misconceived is the common American view of Mrs. Thatcher and

President Ronald Reagan as political dupliques. She does not govern from 9 to 5 or live by anecdotes. She may start from a similar ideological position, but she has stuck to her hard economic line while he has tempered it to political convenience.

A striking aspect of Mrs. Thatcher is the way she personalizes government. Britain has a cabinet system, with what used to be called "collective responsibility." But when this prime minister speaks, she says "I," not "we." Explaining some painful policy to an interviewer, she says: "I believe certain things very strongly."

The combination of her virtues and faults — the determination, certainly, the rigidity — poses one risk for Mrs. Thatcher in this election. That is that people may fear how far she will go if she wins by a landslide. For she will carry in with her many new right-wing Tory members of Parliament.

An American academic fascinated by her said he saw the danger of Margaret Thatcher's using the right style for the wrong substance. What is right is her resolve. What is wrong is the obsessive pursuit of an ideological policy without regard to the human cost, perhaps even without realistic regard for economic growth.

The New York Times.

Letter: The 31 Years of a 'Conservative' Polish Journalist

From Mariusz R. Ziomecki in Stanford, California

I WAS born in Warsaw in 1952 to a typical family of East European intellectuals. My grandparents belonged to the upper middle class before the war, but they lost their modest wealth under the socialist regime imposed after 1945. Still, they managed to educate their children. My father graduated from the Wrocław School of Engineering. His older brother is a professor of ancient history and archaeology at Wrocław University.

I grew up in a "conservative" atmosphere; nobody in my family took part in political activity sponsored by the system or became a Communist Party member. My parents could make ends meet and regarded an education not only as a value in itself but also as the sole factor upon which to build a future. We owned a large home library and I was a voracious reader. To say that I had read the body of Polish and European literature by the age of 16 would be fairly accurate.

My father was the dominant figure in our family. He taught my younger brothers and me, sometimes brutally, that every piece of work should be done the best possible way. He held that mankind can be divided into two main categories: one consisting of all possible professions, races and colors, and basically worthless, the other composed of engineers. (He excepted the writer Bolesław Prus, for his novel "The Doll.")

To his disappointment I decided to become a journalist, as soon as I quit earlier plans to become a sailor. He had to give up but advised me to study economics instead of literature, because, as he somewhat prophetically pointed out, "Journalism is a chancy career nowadays. You'll have your ups and downs, so you should learn something else, just in case." As always, he was right.

But the beginnings of my journalistic ca-

reer were quite promising. As a junior in the economics department at Warsaw University I won a national feature story competition organized by Kultura, the prestigious weekly. In a year I was offered a full-time job there. Since working hours were flexible, I managed to complete my formal education almost on time. In June 1976 I received a master's degree in economics and had become a well-established journalist at the same time. By then I had also married (a journalist) and was the father of a baby girl, Zuzanna.

From today's perspective I can see how lucky I was to join Kultura's staff. It was among the few periodicals in Poland that managed to take relatively independent stands on cultural and social issues.

This, and my family background, helped me avoid the greatest danger faced by every journalist in the East bloc: submissive obedience. It might fairly be said that the sole aim of media organizations and journalistic training in Poland is to produce "fiction" writers capable of fulfilling any order, ready to change their opinions to fit the twists in the party line, happy to put any idiotic item on paper to comfort their masters.

My chiefs in Kultura were different. They understood journalism as an important means of social communication that conveys information not only from the top down, but both ways. They never tried to force us to lie, even when they were pushed hard to do so and when their own positions were at stake.

I owe those people a great deal, especially my former editor, Maciej Wierzyński, who is now a cab driver in Warsaw. After martial law was imposed he refused to work for the junta-controlled media.

Kultura forced me to continue my education. I had an opportunity to meet the leading figures of Polish cultural life: artists, writers, scientists, filmmakers. We had two prominent scholars on the staff as well as three fine writers. Staff friends suggested new readings to me, and when they thought I was ready they encouraged me to write books.

I began as a reporter and a feature story writer, then wrote commentary, columns, essays, film and book reviews. In a few years I was promoted and became editor of the paper's largest division, domestic affairs. I have to admit I did not particularly like that, because it glued me to the desk for 12 hours a day, and I had no time for my own writing.

Toward the end of the 70s the party tightened its grip on the media and room for maneuver narrowed even for Kultura. State media chiefs began to make impossible demands, and editing the paper our traditional way became most difficult.

In 1980, after Solidarity was formed (I witnessed the forming at Gdansk and joined immediately), I was allowed to come to Stanford, where I spent six months studying history, Polish émigré literature and professional screenwriting. I also tried to improve my English. In the summer of 1981 I returned to Warsaw with some good tennis outfits, an incomplete original screenplay and a few interviews with Polish writers including Czesław Miłosz, the Nobel Prize winner.

The days of Solidarity were exciting ones for journalists. I published my writings in Kultura, in the trade union's Solidarity Weekly, in the Catholic Tygodnik Powszechny, covering, as in the good old days, social developments and political events, doing in-

terviews, trying to beat the system as often as possible. For the first time in my journalistic career I started to deal with economics.

A British journalist, Neil Ascherson, has written in his book on Solidarity that the Polish press at that time was one of the best in Europe. We worked day and night, we covered everything, we made comments, presented our personal views, argued with each other and indulged, for the first time for most of us, in real political writing.

Suddenly, one Sunday in December 1981, we heard that all this was over. Kultura and Solidarity Weekly ceased to exist. Along with many others, I decided to leave journalism.

The decision of the so-called Verification Commission that forbade me to work as a journalist, since I refused both to express my understanding of the "necessity of martial law" and to appear before this group, was a formality. I simply could not imagine myself working for a controlled press again.

For most of 1982 I made a living gathering legal and economic information for small, foreign-capital enterprises operating in Poland. My economic education paid off once again. In the summer of 1982, when we realized that the situation in Poland would not change in the foreseeable future, and having had all our manuscripts confiscated by the police, my wife and I decided to emigrate. This decision had nothing to do with a desire for the better living standards of the West; it was a choice — perhaps a little romantic — to live in accordance with our values instead of submitting to an imposed reality.

On Jan. 27, 1983, now back in the United States, I became the father of a second child, a son, Stanisław.

Other letters, Page 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sphere of Influence

The International Herald Tribune has been stuffing its editorial page with tendentious, caustic arguments by a battery of columnists and editorial writers opposing U.S. efforts to stem the advance of communism in Central America. To make matters worse, rebuttals of these fallacious arguments have appeared in the Letters columns with astounding rarity.

Do readers really universally concur with William Pfaff, Anthony Lewis, Flora Lewis, Philip Geyelin, Stanley Meisler, Stephen S. Rosenfeld, Tom Wicker, James Reston and the editorial writers of The Washington Post and The New York Times?

The basic theme of these efforts is that the United States should not enter overtly or covertly a struggle that it cannot win; and that "what has been happening in Central America is caused primarily by economic and social forces that are inherent in the region and derive much of their character from a history of repeated North American interventions." (William Pfaff, *IHT*, May 21.) I point out, parenthetically, that the Soviet Union would concur wholeheartedly with Mr. Pfaff's interpretation.

In his column of April 30, Mr. Pfaff referred proudly to the late Walter Lippmann, whom he called the Vietnam War's "most eloquent opponent." The implication was that if Mr. Lippmann were alive he would agree with Mr. Pfaff.

Is Mr. Pfaff not aware that the

sole U.S. military intervention approved by Walter Lippmann during the post-World War II period was that in Santo Domingo? Mr. Lippmann was against U.S. involvement in Vietnam primarily because of his doctrinaire view that the United States was an air and sea power and should never fight a land war in Asia. Conversely, Mr. Lippmann did believe that Central America was within the U.S. sphere of influence, and that the United States should effectively intervene there.

K.H. HECHT,
Solna, Sweden.

Ron the Chatterer

Regarding the editorial excerpt "Doubts on Williamsburg" (*Other Opinion*, May 27).

The writer questioned whether previous economic summits had been worthwhile. But they, at least, did not have Ronald Reagan.

Since so many of us have grown up in a Hollywood generation, maybe it is asking too much for leaders at an economic summit to recognize the disastrous policies of a charming movie star.

WALTER KEARNS,
London.

Bus Drivers, Too

Regarding "The Re-education of New York Drivers" (*IHT*, May 17).

Your story delighted, but also reminded me that about 10 years ago I wrote to City Hall pleading for action against bus drivers — the

Original Red Light Runners! City Hall's reply was a sideslip, and your story does not mention anything about how these culprits can be tackled by the N.Y.C. police. I hope their licenses are equally vulnerable to a ticket and fine as those of taxi drivers, who followed the bus drivers' dangerous example with a vengeance.

ERNEST A. HILTON,
London.

Anachronism

The heading on your "50 Years Ago" item for June 1 read, "1933: Paris-Bonn Conciliation." The capital of Germany in 1933 was Berlin.

HELMUT M. MEYER,
Vincennes, France.

Seen Differently

Regarding "Protesters, Paris Police Clash Again" (*IHT*, May 25) by John Vincour.

I feel I must protest your coverage of the student demonstrations of May 24, at which my son, a law student, was present. I witnessed a peaceful demonstration with riot police standing aside. Only late in the day, after the main group of students had dispersed, was there a clash between a small radical fringe and the police. Mr. Vincour emphasizes this aspect of an otherwise peaceful event in which 10,000 to 12,000 persons took part, including professors. Law professors were in the lead, prominent in their robes.

A. BILLAM,
Paris.

Democracy in Kuwait: More Than Meets the Outsider's Eye

Regarding "Kuwait's Parliament Shows Independence" (*IHT*, May 26) by David Ottaway.

When this article states that the National Assembly "has no intention of becoming a rubber stamp," the suggestion seems to be that the government reopened it for that reason. If anything, however, the government is more liberal than the assembly. Kuwait is in the enviable position of having a very popular and successful ruling family. It does not need rubber stamps.

The National Assembly was freely elected from a field of 446 candidates — a huge number, considering the size of Kuwait. Of the 50 elected members, 94 percent are supportive of the government, reflecting the strong pro-government disposition of their constituencies. Only the 16 ministers are directly appointed by the government, and they are easily outnumbered by the 30 elected members of the National Assembly. The government obviously does not need apologists.

Secondly, it is not fair to say that only 3 percent of the population is eligible to vote. It should be made clear that fully 60 percent of the

1.4 million inhabitants of Kuwait are expatriates. No country allows voting privileges to noncitizens.

Moreover, of the small Kuwaiti population, more than half are minors; according to the 1980 census, Kuwait is, demographically, one of the youngest countries in the world.

Of the 44,000 registered voters, about 80 percent exercised their right to vote in the last elections — a much higher turnout than in many Western democracies.

Thirdly, Parliament was not dissolved because it "publicly insulted the ruling family and questioned its right to rule." The assembly as a whole never insulted the al-Sabahs; an isolated instance should not be read as indicative of the entire body. The opposition to the royal family has been very much the loyal opposition.

Nor was the legitimacy of the ruling family questioned. The first emir, Sheikh Sabah, was elected — by the tribes living in Kuwait. The succession has continued, not from father to son but to the most worthy in the ruling family.

The decision to suspend the assembly was prompted mainly by the fact that it was not performing its function. The national budget was delayed for months, for example, by Byzantine debates among special-interest groups. (Thereafter, the Council of Ministers concluded in one session legislation that had remained unsettled in 10 sessions of the National Assembly.) It is significant that the press, which is quite vocal in Kuwait, supported the move. Nor were there strikes or demonstrations. By and large, Kuwaitis were aware of the impasse in Parliament and did not object to the emergency move.

While I found Mr. Ottaway's article informative, I think it is difficult for outsiders to capture the feeling of Kuwaiti politics. Whatever differences Kuwaitis may have among themselves, there is a basic solidarity. The constant references to being "one family" ring true. Kuwaitis close ranks when faced with external threat or criticism.

FAISAL AL-SALEM,
Permanent Delegate of Kuwait,
UNESCO, Paris.

U.S. Agency Sought Jet Lavatory Alarms

By Rudy Abramson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly a decade ago, following a tragedy similar to Thursday's fatal Air Canada incident in Cincinnati, the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board recommended the installation of smoke detectors in the lavatories of commercial jetliners. The recommendation was never put into effect.

As a result of a fire that apparently started in a lavatory aboard the Air Canada DC-9 flying from the Dallas-Fort Worth airport to Toronto, 23 passengers died Thursday. Moments after the smoke-filled plane made an emergency landing, flames raced the length of the passenger compartment.

In the accident that produced the call for smoke detectors, 123 passengers died aboard a Boeing 707 that also had made a successful emergency landing at Paris.

The Federal Aviation Administration requires smoke detectors in airliner cargo compartments. Representative Elliott H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, who began investigating fire hazards in airliners in the mid-1970s, said Friday, "If the Federal Aviation Administration and the aviation industry had taken the steps recommended by the National Transportation Safety Board and the Congress for the last five or six years, some of the people who perished in Cincinnati would be alive today."

The debate over the flammability of aircraft interiors has gone on for more than a decade. The Federal Aviation Administration has equivocated on materials used in airliner seats and carpets because the question is a complex one involving fire resistance, toxicity and the production of smoke.

Mr. Levitas, whose Public Works subcommittee on oversight will hold its third major series of hearings on airline fire safety next month, said materials are available that are flame resistant, produce less smoke and are less toxic than those now in use.

If federal authorities do not act, he said, "my guess is that you are going to see legislation to do something about this." However, there has not been a fatal in-flight fire aboard a U.S. jetliner.

The Federal Aviation Administration has concentrated its efforts on controlling and preventing blazes caused by crashes. Crashes cause fuel to spew into the air as an explosive mist. Efforts are under way to prevent the formation of this mist.

Mr. Levitas blamed the failure to take more aggressive action to prevent and control in-flight fires on bureaucratic quarreling and resist-

ance from the industry. There have been estimates that new aircraft interiors could be installed for an additional 2 cents a passenger ticket.

Since 1970, the National Transportation Safety Board has made at least a half-dozen recommendations for steps to reduce cabin fire hazards aboard aircraft, disagreeing with the Federal Aviation Administration's more conservative approach.

Statistics show that 20 percent of all air-carrier accidents involve fire and that 15 percent to 20 percent of the fatalities in such accidents result solely from the effects of fire or smoke. Three years ago, James B. King, then the chairman of the safety board, told Mr. Levitas' subcommittee that several solutions are available for improving cabin fire safety.

"I am distressed," he said, "that the safety board has not been able to get the FAA to face these issues."

Last year, in another round of hearings, Jim Burnett, the acting chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, told the House panel that after nearly 20 years of dialogue, an ambitious program has been undertaken to study the fire problem in a systematic manner.

Circuit Breakers Popped

An official investigating the fatal Air Canada fire said Saturday that the pilot's logbook showed electrical circuit breakers popped in the rear lavatory area shortly before smoke engulfed the craft, United Press International reported from Florence, Kentucky.

Investigators are concentrating on the lavatory area, said Donald Engen, a member of the National Transportation Safety Board.

Mr. Engen said it appears less likely that a cigarette caused the fire, but added that electrical problems could not be blamed at this time.

"The pilot was aware of a problem in the lavatory because in his maintenance logs he had recorded that there were some circuit breakers that had popped in the lavatory section," Mr. Engen said. "He attempted to reset them, but they would not reset."

Mr. Engen said the circuit breakers were connected to a motor in the lavatory system. Asked if the results indicated the fire was due to an electrical malfunction, he said, "Not necessarily, at this point it means that there was a short."

After the circuits popped, Mr. Engen said, the pilot lost his electrical system and could not see his instruments. The air traffic controller helped him land, giving such basic instructions as "turn left."



The pilot who safely landed the burning Air Canada jetliner, Donald Cameron, right, with his crew. Eighteen passengers and the crew escaped within 30 seconds, but 23 died.

Qadhafi Appears Unexpectedly As OAU Prepares for Conference

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Colonel Moammar Qadhafi of Libya appeared unexpectedly here Sunday night on the eve of an African summit conference to play a personal role in the Western Sahara dispute.

Arab delegates who reported his arrival said it threw preparations for the conference into confusion.

Delegates said Colonel Qadhafi flew to Addis Ababa as African leaders tried for the third time in two years to convene a summit conference of the Organization of African Unity.

Lower-level Libyan officials normally attend OAU summit meetings and, earlier in the day, conference sources said they believed it unlikely that Colonel Qadhafi would appear.

Arab delegates said they did not know the reason for Colonel Qadhafi's arrival. Some speculated that he was seeking to become OAU chairman, a position denied him last year when two summit conferences scheduled in Libya collapsed in stalemates over North African issues.

Others said Colonel Qadhafi's presence should increase the chances of seating Polisario Front guerrillas in the summit conference as representatives of Western Sahara.

Polisario guerrillas, backed by Libya and Algeria, have been fighting for eight years to win control of the area from Morocco. Polisario's presence as the OAU's 51st member provoked a Moroccan-led boycott that forced cancellation of a meeting in Tripoli, Libya, a year ago.

Morocco commanded enough support then to prevent the OAU from achieving a quorum of 34 members.

Delegates said Colonel Qadhafi's arrival threw into question an expected meeting of a 12-nation contact group assigned to seek a compromise on Western Sahara, as well as proposed compromise formulas that would deny Polisario an immediate seat in the summit conference.

They said one possibility was holding an informal session of all OAU delegations present in Addis Ababa on Monday, before the scheduled formal opening, to discuss Western Sahara.

Peter Onu, Nigerian assistant secretary-general of the OAU, discounted suggestions that Western Sahara might force another cancellation.

Earlier, diplomats said the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry had told several embassies to ignore invitations to Monday's conference opening, indicating that the ceremony might be delayed.

Officials in the OAU Secretariat insisted that the conference would start as planned.

Morocco contends that the OAU's secretary-general, Edem Kodjo of Togo, exceeded his authority in admitting the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by Polisario after OAU nations had called for a cease-fire and referendum in the desert territory.

Polisario voluntarily stayed away from a subsequent gathering in Tripoli in November, but that summit conference collapsed when Libya backed the faction of Goukouni Oueddei as representing Chad, instead of Mr. Goukouni's rival, Hissene Habré.

One possible casualty of the Sahara dispute is Mr. Kodjo, who is seeking endorsement for another five-year term as secretary-general.

President Daniel Arap Moi, the OAU chairman, has criticized the "unilateral decision" to admit Polisario, and many delegates say Mr. Kodjo has become too controversial to continue in the job.

Addis Ababa, site of the OAU's headquarters, was chosen as a compromise site for the summit conference. An OAU spokesman said 48 of the member countries had indicated plans to attend, which he said was "one of the highest figures since the creation of the OAU" 20 years ago.

NDJAMENA, Chad — Chad accused Nigeria on Sunday of killing several hundred people during systematic air and artillery bombardments of Chadian villages in the disputed border region around Lake Chad.

An official statement, the first released here since the conflict flared on April 18, said Nigeria had failed to respect a peace formula between the two neighbors. It contradicted a statement by the Nigerian government Saturday alleging that Chad's forces were bombarding Nigerian army positions.

Reuters

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NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Citicorp	100	1990	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	Callable after 1986 at 101. A 5-year sinking fund will operate from 1985.
Orient Leasing (Caribbean)	100	1988	9	100	9	Noncallable.

Bond Market Still Worried By Rates

(Continued from Page 7)

marketed last week — \$50 million for Orient Leasing and \$15 million for Citicorp. But the market clearly did not find Orient Leasing's 9 1/4 percent coupon appealing and the paper ended the week quoted at 96 1/2 after being priced at par.

In the floating-rate market, Belgium issued \$50 million of seven-year notes bearing interest at the standard quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate. The issue was managed and placed entirely by Nordic banks, who said they could easily have sold \$50 million if Belgium had been willing to increase the amount.

The Singapore branch of Saitama Bank Ltd. is offering \$20 million of floating-rate certificates of deposit. Interest will be set at 3/16 point over the six-month Singapore interbank offered rate for the first three years and a quarter-point over for the fourth year.

Trinidad and Tobago is also tapping the market for \$50 million, but this is widely regarded as a syndicated bank loan dressed up to look like a public issue.

In the Deutsche mark sector, new-issue activity was dominant but a rise in domestic interest rates and a further weakening of the mark against the dollar in the foreign-exchange market did nothing to spur foreign interest in DM bonds.

The federal government announced a 1.6-billion DM, 10-year issue bearing a coupon of 8 1/4 percent and priced at 99 1/2, to yield 8.33 percent. The 8 1/4 percent coupon compares with an interest rate of 7 1/2 percent set on the federal government's last 1.6-billion DM issue marketed at the beginning of May.

The World Bank's seven-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent were quoted at 98 1/2.

Even the guilders market, where coupons are higher, failed to attract investors with an offering by Orient Leasing of 30 million guilders of five-year notes sold at par bearing a coupon of 9 percent.

By contrast, bankers reported good demand for Citicorp's issue of 40 million European currency units. The seven-year bonds were sold at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent.

From Tokyo, Reuters reported that Fuji Photo Film plans to issue 100 million guilders of 10-year convertible bonds next month. A subsidiary, Fuji Film NV, is building a film factory in the Netherlands to start production in mid-1984.

Rhythm Watch will also offer an equity-linked issue. It plans to issue 50 million DM of five-year bonds carrying warrants to purchase its common stock.

International Herald Tribune

UNCTAD Set To Try to Heal Trade Relations

(Continued from Page 7)

national supervision for short periods provided that local companies are shown to be hurt directly by competition from imports.

On industrial restructuring, Western nations should link the safeguards for industries to domestic policy changes aimed at restructuring a protected industry.

Each of these proposals contains detailed suggestions about changes that should be made to international monetary and trade institutions to channel the funds to developing countries.

The main thrust of Mr. Corea's argument is that all the measures suggested in the fields of commodities, trade and money transfers should be taken at the same time because they are interrelated. The Third World's Buenos Aires position papers develop UNCTAD's arguments with greater force and contain elaborate resolutions for action at Belgrade.

Developing countries are prepared so well for the consequences that they appear to be capable of beginning substantive bargaining from the first day.

The European Community and the United States, while accepting the need for concerted action in several areas simultaneously, emphasize their wish to allow commodity and money markets to function freely, without government or international intervention.

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The invitation to underwrite Spain's \$600-million syndicated Euroloan closed Friday and, to the general surprise of all concerned, \$880 million had been committed by 35 banks.

A meeting between Spanish officials and the banking consortium will be held late this week to decide whether to increase the loan, which seems very probable. The loan will then move into general syndication.

The underwriters include 12 banks from Japan, nine from North America, four from Spain and 10 from Europe, the Middle East and Australia.

At the lead manager level, 70 percent of the loan will be priced using the London interbank offered rate as the base rate. The remainder will be based on the prime rate of U.S. banks — conforming to the borrower's request that the major portion of the loan be tied to Libor, which is usually lower than the prime rate.

Bankers ascribed the initial success to the realistic pricing — a margin of 3/4 point over Libor for the eight-year portion of the loan and a split 1/2-1/4 point over Libor for the five-year loan, along with front-end fees set to favor Libor users.

In addition, there is little else competing in the market.

While much time is being spent talking about how the European Community will finance the \$3.7-billion loan France has requested,

the package is not expected to surface immediately.

The market currently assumes that up to \$1.5 billion will be raised in the form of a floating-rate note bearing a maturity of five years — that is, set to appeal to central banks that invest their reserves in the Euromarket.

The bulk of the remainder is expected to be a classic syndicated loan, although bankers talk about

SYNDICATED LOANS

the possibility of raising a small portion of this through a fixed-coupon bond issue denominated in European currency units and possibly another portion in a U.S. dollar bond.

Still heatedly debated is whether the EC can syndicate its loan with a margin starting at a thin 1/4 point over Libor. No one contests the EC's claim to merit such pricing, but while French bankers say that a loan with a 3/4 percent element can be marketed a number of other bankers say they just cannot afford to put such low-priced assets on their books.

The Danish Export Finance Corp. is in the market for \$150 million, offering terms optically finer than the government itself paid earlier this year. DEFC is paying half a point over Libor for the first three years and 3/4 point over for the final four years, compared to the government's 1/2 point margin for only two years and 3/4 point for five years.

However, DEFC's four-year grace period is shorter by one year

and fees paid to the banks are about five basis points higher. But bankers explain that there is other, more profitable, business to be generated with DEFC that could come their way for having participated in this loan.

South Korea's Export-Import Bank benefited from the same thinking as well as from the improved conditions it offered lenders. Its eight-year, \$300-million loan was well received, with the 18 lead managers selling their original \$37 million commitments down to just under \$14 million each.

The margin, a split 3/4-1/4 point over Libor, was an improvement over the 1/2 point margin that South Korea had paid previously, and the optimal pricing over the prime rate was a first. However, bankers question whether the electric power company Kepco, will be able to match the terms of the Ex-Im Bank or have to pay more.

Elsewhere, Pakistan is currently marketing a \$225-million loan broken into three segments — a two-year loan of \$90 million with interest set at 3/4 point over Libor; a three-year portion of \$75 million with a margin of 3/4 point over Libor; and a four-year loan of \$60 million paying 1 point over Libor.

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand is currently seeking bids from banks to market \$60 million of floating-rate notes. The use of the floating-rate note formula is aimed at keeping down the optimal margin — a quarter-point over Libor — and masking

French Airline to Buy 20 New-Type Airbuses

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

LE BOURGET, France — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France has announced that Air Inter, the state-owned domestic airline, will order 20 A-320s, a new-generation Airbus jetliner with a capacity of about 150 passengers.

Speaking at the Paris Air Show Saturday, Mr. Mauroy said that efforts to launch the aircraft had entered "a decisive phase."

He said that France "should agree with its partners to the start-up of the program within the next several months."

Industry sources said he was referring primarily to West Germany and Britain, the main shareholders with France in the Airbus consortium.

But Mr. Mauroy emphasized that the final decision should also be based on the results of a worldwide marketing effort by Airbus Industrie aimed at finding addi-

tional airline customers for the plane.

Mr. Mauroy also said that Air France would maintain its earlier order for 50 of the aircraft. No other airline has ordered any so far.

He did not make it clear whether these were firm orders or options to buy. Previously, Air France has said it would buy 25 A-320s with an option on 25.

The continuing and inconclusive efforts by France to obtain support for launching the A-320 were the subject of many discussions during the air show, which ended Sunday.

Senior French industry and government officials said they were particularly hopeful that West German and British aerospace companies, with the support of their governments, would agree to extend until the end of the year a June 30 deadline for continued financing of A-320 design studies.

Senior European industry executives said that a decision would

probably be made by transport ministers shortly after the British elections on June 9.

West German and French industry officials cited the fact that the Bavarian political leader, Franz Josef Strauss, who has been chairman of the Airbus Industrie supervisory board since the consortium was started, will join the supervisory board of Lufthansa next month.

Mr. Strauss said last week that if Lufthansa decides that it requires a new, 150-seat aircraft, he would do his best to assure the airline buys the plane.

Boeing to Buy Jets
Boeing said that as part of its

\$1-billion airplane sale to Singapore Airlines, it had agreed to buy 10 used airplanes from the airline, the Associated Press reported from Seattle.

As part of the agreement, Boeing will buy eight jetliners built by competitors — three McDonnell-Douglas DC-10s and five Airbus Industrie A-300s. Boeing also will buy back two of its own jumbo 747s.

A Boeing spokesman said Friday that no price has been set.

Boeing will sell Singapore Airlines four 757s and six 747-30s, with delivery of the 757s to begin in late 1984.

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Conrail Puts Wreck Back on Track

(Continued from Page 7)

nominal potential buyer, but the Transportation Department has been freed of paying state taxes, which saved it about \$25 million last year. Thus, Conrail has

truncated its labor force from the 100,000 employees it had when organized in 1976 to 39,957 in April. The ratio of freight labor costs to freight revenues was 49.2 percent in 1982, down from 53.7 percent in 1980.

Most remarkable, and the item that actually has some New York investors looking favorably upon Conrail, is the management performance in 1982.

Conrail suffered a \$585-million revenue loss because of the recession and matched it dollar for dollar on the cost side, in part by laying off 17,000 people. Then Conrail negotiated a \$100-million line of

credit in New York, something that would have been impossible a year earlier.

Autos and steel have been the bases of Conrail's revenue. The railroad has invested heavily in coal-loading equipment in hopes of increasing its share of the potentially lucrative export coal trade.

Conrail is pushing to divert more freight from trucks with an aggressive marketing program to carry truck trailers on rail cars. Nonetheless, Conrail's territory is the Northeast, which is losing population and industry.

The ultimate question, posed by the USRA in a report in April, was: Is it possible to continue turning a profit with limited or no growth in the business base?

"We're going to find out," said Charles N. Marshall, Conrail's vice president for marketing. "I think it is."

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5% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED GUARANTEED DEBENTURES DUE 1985
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Bank of Montreal Trust Company, as Trustee ("the Trustee"), under an Indenture dated as of October 1, 1980 among Marion International Finance N.V. (the "Company"), Marion Corporation (the "Guarantor") and the Trustee pursuant to which the 5% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985 were issued, is giving this notice in compliance with the requirement contained in the Indenture that the Trustee shall by publication give notice of default under the Indenture known to the Trustee.

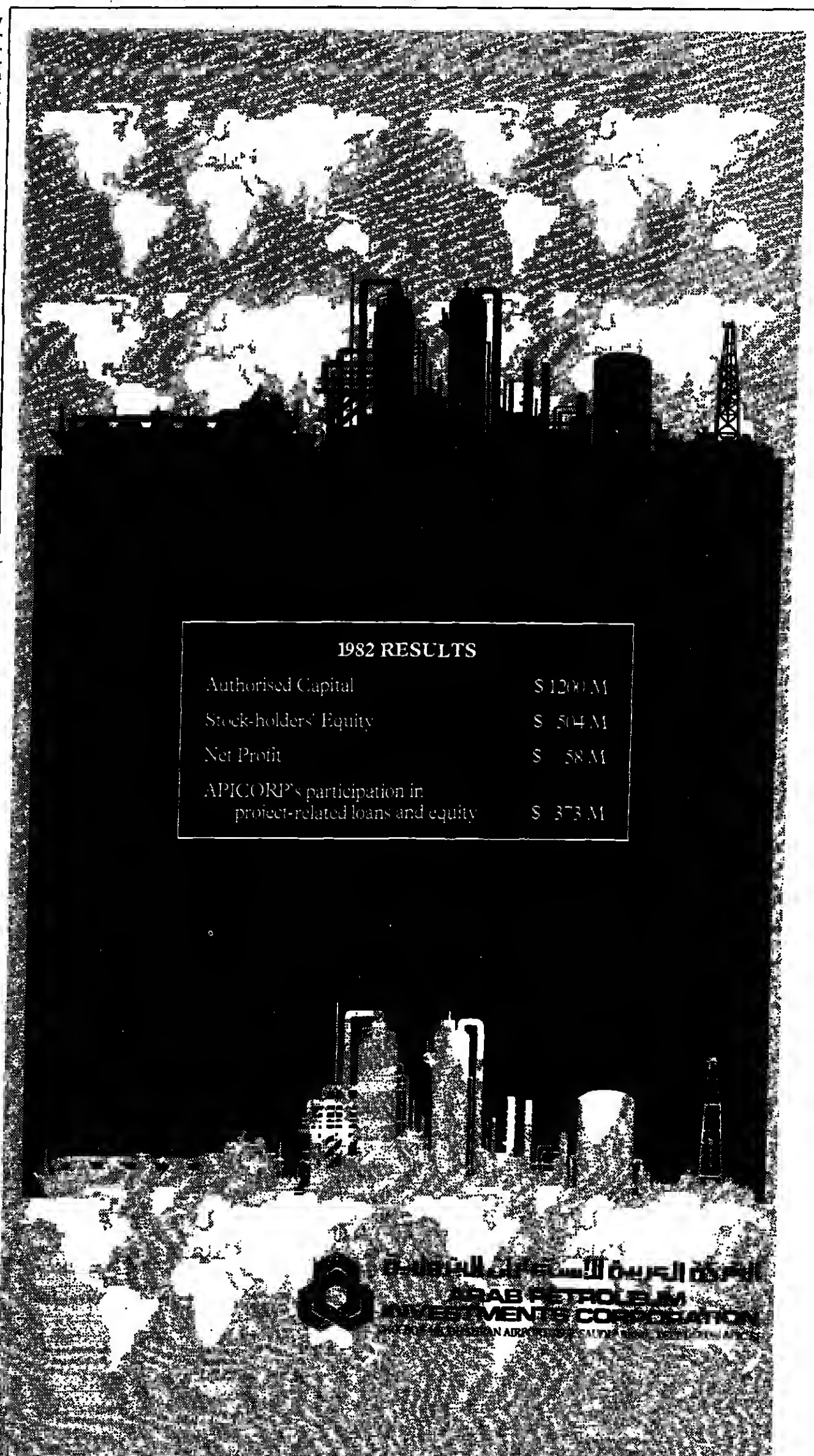
On March 4, 1983, an involuntary petition under Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code was filed against the Guarantor in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas. On March 28, 1983, the Guarantor filed a petition to convert the Chapter 7 proceeding to a proceeding under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, together with a motion seeking to change venue to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Alabama. The filing by the Guarantor of such petition constitutes an event of default under Section 501 of the Indenture.

The Chapter 11 proceeding of the Guarantor is now pending before the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Alabama. It is not possible at this time to predict how long the bankruptcy proceedings will last or what distribution the holders of the Debentures will receive.

The Trustee has given notice to the Company and Guarantor of its resignation as trustee under the Indenture effective upon the appointment of a successor trustee. If approved by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Alabama, the appointment of J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust Company as successor trustee will become effective. A notice of appointment of a successor trustee will be published upon effectiveness of such appointment.

BANK OF MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee

June 3, 1983



1982 RESULTS

Authorized Capital	\$ 120.0 M
Stock-holders' Equity	\$ 50.4 M
Net Profit	\$ 58.0 M
APICORP's participation in project-related loans and equity	\$ 373.0 M

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Internal

[illegible]

ASIA STRAIGHT BONDS									
AUSTRALIA									
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jan	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Feb	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Mar	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Apr	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	May	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jun	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jul	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Aug	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Sep	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Oct	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Nov	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Dec	1972	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jan	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Feb	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Mar	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Apr	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	May	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jun	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jul	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Aug	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Sep	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Oct	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Nov	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Dec	1973	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jan	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Feb	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Mar	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Apr	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	May	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jun	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jul	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Aug	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Sep	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Oct	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Nov	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Dec	1974	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Jan	1975	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Feb	1975	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Mar	1975	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	Apr	1975	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia	4 1/2	May	1975	100	100	100	100	100
den 100	Australia								

[illegible][illegible]

				Yield	
Ann		Security		Ann	
		%		Price	
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				Ask	
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[illegible]

ZERO-COUPON BONDS					
Security	Face Maturity	Interest Start	Overline Year	Price	Yield Price
Republic of Ireland	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
Spain	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
Italy	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
France	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
Germany	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
UK	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
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Portugal	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
Greece	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
Spain	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98.50	3.00%
Italy	10/10/97	3.00%	1997	98	

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This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only.

New Issue
March, 1983

FLUX. 500.000.000
11% Subordinated Bonds 1983-1990



**Viking Resources
International N.V.**
N.A.V. as of 31-5-83
\$50.24

**Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.**

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Payment of principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

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MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL **ORION ROYAL BANK**
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International Group Limited

AMRO INTERNATIONAL Limited ARAB BANKING CORPORATION (ABC) CCUNTY BANK LIMITED
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SOCIETE GENERALE SOCIETE GENERALE DE RAQIUS S A

May 16, 1983



In times of fast-paced change, it always pays to explore new ways of remaining competitive. The next few years, in particular, will challenge business with a maze of problems. Flexibility and ingenuity are needed to steer the right course. And that goes for us too... BfG— one of Germany's large universal banks.

During the past year our motto was "Quality before quantity". Even under healthy business conditions our main aim was to consolidate past gains. And since stability and steadiness are the

keystones of our business, we've strengthened our foundation for the future.

Fiscal 1982*	
Total Assets	56.42 billion DM
Total Customers' Deposits	24.87 billion DM
Loans to Customers Outstanding	33.51 billion DM
Capital and Reserves	1.79 billion DM

You can count on us to remain your flexible, dependable partner in solving your tougher problems.

BfG: Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

BFG-Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, Aktiengesellschaft, Postfach 11 0222, Theaterplatz 2, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1 · **BFG-New York**, 400 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; **BFG-Cayman Islands**, c/o BFG-New York · **BFG-London**, 83, Cannon Street, Bucklersbury House; London EC4N 8 HE · **BFG-Luxembourg Société Anonyme, Ltd.**, rue du Fosse, B.P. 1123, Luxembourg · **BFG-Hong Kong**, Bank of Canton Building, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, **BFG-Financie Asia Ltd.**, c/o BFG-Hong Kong.

Challenge 100.

Sales in		Net	Sales in	
100% High	Low		100% High	Low
Class	China		Class	

	Sales in			Net
	10% High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Jacobson 30	109	37%	24	37% + 10
Jonas 19	123	19	10%	18% + 10
Jonas 60	284	18%	10%	18% + 10
Jonas 19	8	17%	19	17% + 10
Jefferson 1	21	15	15	15% + 10
Jefferson 140	8	27	27	27% + 10
Jefferson 24	46	27	27	27% + 10
Jefferson 7	457	15%	24	15% + 10
Jefferson 204	280	15%	24	15% + 10

[illegible]

For the Week Ending June 3, 1983

[illegible]

For the Week Ending June 3, 1983

[illegible]

Week Ended June 3

	Sales	High	Low	Least
Interne	5,829,401	1%	1%	1%
Interne	5,829,401	1%	1%	1%
ATT	4,763,100	64%	64%	65%
Altmira	4,538,100	2	1%	2%
IBM	1,455,800	57%	53%	57
Phila	1,020,200	114%	110%	114
Altmira	429,100	2	1%	2%
Alfome	2,744,500	45%	42%	45%
Chysir	2,738,000	28%	25%	27%
Dionis	2,687,200	45	21%	21%
Phila	2,476,200	48%	35%	44%
GMed	2,464,100	45	21%	21%
K mart	2,207,300	32%	33%	31%
Boeing	2,037,500	44%	39%	40%
EsKod	2,025,400	74%	72%	74
Phila	1,971,200	29%	25%	29%
Wm	1,971,700	29%	25%	29%
RestPur	1,934,600	71%	68%	71%
ArchDr	1,923,400	26%	25%	25%

(Continued on Page 13)

Reviews

SANTIAGO — Chile is studying a plan to sell shares in some state-owned companies, the semi-official Orbe News Agency said, quoting Eugenio Blanco, president of the Santiago Stock Exchange.

The agency said Saturday that he was replying to inquiries from journalists after the daily *El Mercurio* had reported that the plan involved companies in such sectors as telecommunications, electricity and chemicals.

Senders

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank board said Friday it approved the conversion of Women's Federal Savings and Loan Association in Cleveland from a mutual form savings and loan to a stock form savings bank, and the acquisition of the thrift by a group of investors.

Money-Supply Fall Fails to Quell Fears

NEW YORK — Short-term and long-term interest rates rose slightly on Friday in quiet trading as credit-market participants remained fearful of rapid monetary growth, despite a modest \$400-million decline in the nation's basic money supply.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

alleviated after the Federal Reserve Board's announcement, late Friday afternoon, of the money supply for the week ended May 25.

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By late in the day, Treasury bill rates had risen an eighth of a percentage point, or more, to 8.78 percent for the six-month issue, with half the increase coming after the money-supply announcement. Long-term bond prices fell slightly, with the 10% percent Treasury issue due in 2012 offered at 95%, down $\frac{1}{8}$ point, to yield 10.93 percent, little changed after the money-supply announcement.

The modest drop in M-1 to \$508.8 billion had little effect, traders said, because it followed four consecutive weekly increases total-

ing \$15 billion. In addition, analysts have forecast large increases during the next two weeks, partly because individuals are depositing their income-tax refunds in checking accounts, and partly because the effect of the Fed's large seasonal adjustments for those weeks will be to increase the money-supply level.

including the latest increase, M-1 is about \$15.5 billion above the level consistent with the Fed's 1983 growth target of 4 percent to 8 percent, and has grown at an annualized rate of 13.2 percent in the latest 13 weeks.

Although the Fed's actions and most recent banking statistics do

not clearly show that it has tried to restrain M-1 growth by making credit less available in the banking system, many investors and traders expect that such a tightening move is imminent.

Daniel Napoli, head of government securities trading at Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., said: "The market is tightening before the Fed."

In the short-term market, the

fear of some Fed tightening is the primary reason that the rate on three-month Treasury bills has increased from 8.04 percent on May

For Week Ended June 3

6-Month Savings Certificates . 9

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Danosh's 7-Day Average	7
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	8
Home Mortgage	
FHLB, average	13

2, or less than the overnight interest rates at that time, to 8.67 percent on Friday, which is the same as or higher than overnight interest rates currently.

The M-1 money-supply measure which is supposed to reflect the amount of funds available for spending, consists of currency and all kinds of checking accounts. Economists are currently uncertain about how important a guide to monetary policy-makers at the Fed, because its behavior has been erratic compared with the economy, and because new kinds of bank accounts have made it impossible to estimate accurately.

to seasonally adjust M-1 or know what growth rate for M-1 is consistent with a noninflation economic recovery.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding the M-1 measure, Fed officials have said in recent months that they were emphasizing broader money-supply measures such as M-2, which consists of M-1 plus money-market mutual funds held by the public and small savings deposits.

According to many economists, the problems with M-1 are so severe that its rapid growth is not a reason for making reserves less available in the banking system and thereby raising short-term interest rates.

Irwin Kelloe, chief economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust, noted that, before Friday's data, the seasonally adjusted M-1 had increased \$32 billion this year, while the unadjusted M-1 had declined \$4 billion. "Monetary policy ought out to be changed on this kind of disparity," he said.

Other analysts, however, warn that the habit of associating rapid M-1 growth with future inflation is so ingrained among bond market investors that the Fed must do something to demonstrate that it is committed to controlling the growth of the money supply and bringing inflation down.

(Continued from Page 7) vate fortune, is now a wanted man. Mr. Ruiz Mateos is embroiled in shell companies in Panama and

(Continued from Page 7)

some concern in conservative financial circles that it might herald a kind of reversion to financial repression.

Mr. Ruiz Mateos is embroiled in several lawsuits of his own. One, in Britain, concerns the ownership of British companies, the ownership of which he claims to have lost in a shell companies in Panama and elsewhere, was reportedly set up the past few years, when Rumasa had plans to withdraw its

It brother program of nationalization. The concern has faded as more details of Rumasa's plight have come to light and as the government, which repeatedly pledged it had no intention of nationalizing other companies, continued to pursue moderate economic policies in

rather to honor two submissions to testify. The charges against him include currency violations, fraud and falsification of business records to avoid taxes and social security payments.

He has said he was staying in London on the advice of his lawyers. The charges against him are an

anous companies until the Spanish government says were paid for with money from Rumasa banks.

Recently, a Madrid court agreed to hear a case prepared by his lawyers in Madrid, who submitted a motion that the Rumasa companies had been taken unconscien-

to the already battered economy of the bank of Spain.

The £70 million is only a small amount, Mr. Goyrre said. "It will probably be a lot more. We are here investigating all of Rumasa's overseas companies but it's complicated. South American ones are out of the picture."

The contention that Rumasa's bad debts and liabilities reached such astronomical proportions is denied by the company's founder and former chief executive, José María Sainza, who says that the Spanish press has been filled with speculations that Rumasa's company was "bankrupt" and "on the verge of bankruptcy." Sainza says that Rumasa's company was "not bankrupt" and "not on the verge of bankruptcy." Sainza says that Rumasa's company was "not bankrupt" and "not on the verge of bankruptcy."

mark Kuznets, 32, he emerged from seclusion in London last month to issue a denial on his own terms. Without providing specifics, he insisted that Kuzness's unspecified balance amounted to \$3 million.

Mr. Ruiz Mateos, a driven, highly religious self-made man who in 25 years parlayed a small sherry vineyard into Spain's largest and most important winery, looked at the out-boy network regarded him as an aggressive parvenu. Some businessmen privately gloat over his downfall and look forward to buying a share of his empire.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments accompanying this feature can be addressed to Juanita Casarri in Paris.

Other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Judith Casper, in 2 wks.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
INT'L PRODUCT MARKETING MANAGER		One of the leaders in vibration analysis, structures & balancing appliances.	Europe	+/- 35; mktg. mngt.; direct exp. industrial selling in computer field; exp. + Fr. & Ger.; working exp. int'l. enviro.	Ind. 49018 NY, Marcel Wrocl, 21 Rue Englem-Hardet, 75017 Paris.	L.M.T. 26-5-83
SALES MANAGER		Fastest growing in the air courier business.	Midst	Sales prof. with good mktg. exp.; Eng. Ital.; services industry Wgt.	Jean-Marie Mayet, c/o St. Desroches Caribana, Box C. Bureau, 132 Avenue 20142.	L.M.T. 26.5.83
ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE		Cargill Investor Services, Inc.	Canada	Exp. in trading commodities or foreign exchange; Eng., Fr. Services ind. or serv.	Alan Blair, Cargill Investor Services, Inc. P.O. Box 167, CH-1211 Geneva 12.	L.M.T. 26-5-83
FINANCIAL MANAGER	c. £40,000 + car	British-owned Int'l group (electronics & high technology).	Frankfurt	Real. accountants, ideally with RMA or similar qual.; Eng., Ger.; exp. of staff supervision.	Rd. 41362, M. Wiersma, 93-17 Van der St., London W1X 6BN.	Financial Times 26-5-83
INTERNATIONAL BANKING		Newly formed Cyprus based offshore bank.	Cyprus	30-50; exp. with min. 5 yrs. exp. Int'l banking, general financial & commercial skills; ability to deal at st. mgt. level.	Ind. 48020, L.C. Henry, Thomas & Ryerson Ltd, 25 Farringdon St., London EC4A 4AB.	Financial Times 26-5-83
FINANCE MANAGER	c. £25,000 tax free.	The King Abdul National Board Hospital.	Saudi Arabia, Jeddah.	Real. exp. & recognized acqly. qual.: ACA, ACCA or ACMA; 15 yrs. mgtg. exp. of which some in hospital/health services.	Ind. 48083, Jack Smith, IM, Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex UB2 9PL. Tel. 01-8432311.	Financial Times 26-5-83

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SPORTS

Noah Dethrones Wilander in 3 Sets; Evert Wins 5th French Crown

French Victory First in Paris Since 1946

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Yannick Noah defeated defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden in straight sets Sunday to win the French Open men's singles title since Marcel Bernard in 1946.

Noah took two hours and 24 minutes for his 6-2, 7-5, 7-6 victory on the red clay of Roland Garros Stadium before a center-court crowd that included Bernard.

But the first person to congratulate the new champion was Noah's father, a Cameroonian national who was a former French professional soccer player. Zacharie Noah raced on the court to embrace his 23-year-old son as Wilander's one-year reign ended.

Wilander misplayed a forehand off the 10th point of the tie-breaking 13th game of the third set, and Noah dropped to his knees in exultation at the end of the \$1.1 million tournament.

"I am doubly happy, because I didn't win this alone," Noah said. "It was with my family, my friends and the French federation. It's our victory. I think we have been waiting a long time for a French victory at Roland Garros."

Wilander, 18, was gracious in defeat. "Yannick played too well for me," he said. "I played well, but Yannick played better. He was coming in all the time. My passing shot is usually my basic game when I play him, but today it didn't work."

As well as ending Sweden's five-year hold on the crown, Noah's triumph was a victory for attacking tennis. Björn Borg, who won the title six times (including a four-in-a-row run) and his successor, Wilander, had spread the gospel of

baseline discipline as the key to success in Paris.

But the 6-foot-4 Frenchman showed it was possible to win playing aggressively. And it was his incisive volleying at the net that spelled defeat for the fifth-seeded Swede and earned him the \$90,000 first prize.

Noah, discovered playing with a homemade racket 15 years ago by former Wimbledon champion Arthur Ashe during a goodwill tour in Africa, thrilled the crowd with some spectacularly acrobatic shots.

Wilander entered the match with an impressive record, not having lost at Roland Garros since winning the junior title two years ago. But Noah, enjoying a run of 16 consecutive match victories on the grand prix circuit, has a deserved reputation as a streak-breaker.

Last year Noah ended Ivan Lendl's 44-match victory streak and, more significantly, defeated Wilander in the quarterfinals at Hamburg three weeks ago — ending the Swede's string of 43 consecutive victories on European clay.

But the Hamburg tournament was best-of-three sets, and Wilander maintained Noah would not be able to sustain his pace if Sunday's final went the distance.

It looked as if Wilander's words might come true as Noah began to wilt after capturing the first two sets. But the Frenchman halted the champion's mounting threat.

The match was never a masterpiece; both players were guilty of unforced errors. But it was an entertaining contrast in styles — Noah getting to the net at every opportunity and Wilander trying to pick him off from the baseline.

Noah played an attacking game from the start. Although Wilander often passed him at the net, the

Frenchman refused to be shaken from his tactics.

From 2-2 in the first set, Noah tipped off the next four games. He broke again to take a 3-2 lead in the second set. Wilander broke back in the 10th game to level at 5-5, but Noah, moving to the net behind crisp backhands to the baseline and then volleying and smashing whatever Wilander could get back, won the next two games for a 2-0 lead.

Noah broke the Swede again in the opening game of the third set, but Wilander broke right back. The two then stayed on serve until Noah moved ahead again at 6-5, breaking Wilander in the 11th game. Then, with the French set serving for the match, the standing-room-only crowd was standing, clapping in rhythm and chanting, "No-ah!"

"It was natural," Wilander said. "It may have helped Yannick a bit. It didn't affect me."

Wilander in fact responded by taking a love-40 lead, the third point coming when he ripped a forehand service return cross-court for a clear winner. Noah won the next point when Wilander netted a service return. But then the Swede finished the break and sent the set to a tie breaker.

The two traded breaks on the first two points, but Noah took a 3-1 lead on a backhand volley and was never threatened again. He won the tie breaker, 7-3, after Wilander had saved one match point with a perfect backhand.

With Noah again serving for the match, Wilander's return sailed long.

"I like playing Wilander and players like him," Noah said, "because they let me get on with my own style of game."



Yannick Noah, after winning the French Open.

Jausovec Beaten, 6-1, 6-2

New York Times Service

PARIS — Chris Evert Lloyd won her fifth French Open and 15th grand slam title Saturday with a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia that took only 65 minutes.

The American played her precise, efficient game, rolling through the first set in 20 minutes with the loss of only 13 points on the slow red clay of Roland Garros Stadium.

Evert tied Margaret Court Smith for the most French women's singles titles. Since the U.S. Open in 1971, her first grand slam event, Evert has played in 35 of them, reached at least the semifinals in all, and the finals 24 times.

Only Helen Wills Moody, with 19, and Smith, with 24, hold more slam titles, which also include Wimbledon and the Australian championships.

Before the final, Evert said, she was worried that she would have trouble motivating herself against an opponent ranked 44th in the world who had never beaten her in 13 matches. When the time came, however, she said she was inspired by several goals: the opportunity to tie Smith's mark and the chance to become the holder of three slam titles simultaneously for the first time in her career.

The slam issue is a thorny one. Until now, the achievement was recognized only when a player won the four titles in the same calendar year. But last September, the International Tennis Federation created a \$1-million prize for the player who held all four at the same time, even if they spanned two years.

There has been considerable debate over whether such a slam is legitimate. The debate was revived

last week because Evert would hold three of the four titles — the United States, Australian and French — if she won here.

Saturday, however, the federation issued a clarifying statement. The prize was not announced until last Sept. 15, it said, and therefore Evert's 1982 U.S. title did not count, since she won it just before that date. She would have to win Wimbledon in July and another U.S. Open in September to qualify for the prize.

Evert was correct in her suspicion that Jausovec might be a weaker opponent Saturday than she was earlier in the tournament, when her rivals included Jo Durie, Kathy Horvath and Sylvia Hanika. "Mima had such a good tournament," she said, "and sometimes after one or two good wins in a row, you have a letdown. I think that's what she had."

Evert added, however, that her own performance Saturday would have been a match for anyone. "Even if she was strong," Evert said, "playing the way I was, I would have won. I was psyched up."

Swedes Win Men's Doubles
Anders Jarryd and Hans Simonsson of Sweden defeated Mark Edmondson of Australia and Sherwood Stewart of the United States, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2, in the men's doubles final Saturday. In the mixed doubles final, Eliot Teltscher and Kathy Jordan of the United States defeated fellow Americans Charles Strode and Leslie Allen, 6-2, 6-3.

On Sunday, Ros Fairbank of South Africa and Candy Reynolds of the United States defeated Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith of the United States, 7-5, 6-2, to win the women's doubles.



Chris Evert Lloyd
... Psyched up.



LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON — Mavis Frazier, left, deflected a punch by Joe Bugner on the way a unanimous decision in a 10-round heavyweight bout Saturday in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Frazier, who was 12 when his father, Joe, scored a 12-round decision over Bugner in London 10 years ago, took charge at the outset, and the 33-year-old former European champion was never in the fight. But Bugner had no doubt which Frazier was better: "Joe Frazier was a superior fighter to his son."

Early Shift Breaks Fast at Belmont

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The bagels and cream cheese were not up for the commissary yet and the morning traffic was just starting to build on the Cross Island Parkway, but the morning shift was well under way at Belmont Park.

In Barn 21, Lou Rondinello sipped coffee and supervised the morning workout of High Honors, a colt expected to run in the big race, next Saturday's Belmont Stakes.

This took place one day last week at the bucolic track a few furlongs over the city line in Nassau County, in a setting closer to Keeneland in the Bluegrass Country of Kentucky than to the factory ambience of nearby Aqueduct.

There are two shifts every racing day at Belmont. The afternoon shift has the crowds, the action, the payoffs; the morning shift has the scent of pet pats and the beater of the workers, the leisure of a farm masking the tension of a launch pad.

Rondinello, 55, is a burly trainer who has been working for the Galbreaths of Darby Dan Farm for 24 years, long enough to give him a gruff sense of security and a home in Long Island's tony Muttontown.

High Honors, still a yearling, still space between a premium and employ approximately one worker per horse. On this day, he had everybody in Barn 21 hustling to get his horse out on the track.

"The track's in its best shape early," Rondinello said. "It gets pretty dry up later."

The morning workouts are so popular at Belmont, where nearly 2,000 horses are quarantined, that the New York Racing Association holds "Breakfast at Belmont," opening the track every day but Tuesday and selling a continental breakfast near the finish line.

Rondinello was looking to beat the morning's crowd with a major workout for High Honors, which just missed the earnings cutoff for the Kentucky Derby. But after being disqualified and placed second in the Twin Spires on Derby Day and finishing third in the Freehills, High Honors is a contender for the mile-and-a-half Belmont.

By 6:30 A.M., Rondinello had posted a manila legal sheet on the barn wall, listing the morning's activity for each of his 33 horses — "pony" or "walk" for most of them. Six horses had an exercise rider's name next to them.

right into my car," Rondinello said. "They get loose just about every day."

Only a dozen horses were on the main track when Rondinello climbed to the officials' boxes above the finish line. The track was decorated with flower boxes and the grass glistened from recent rains. The lush trees surrounding the track obscured most traces of suburbia, except for a glimpse of the railroad and a few apartment buildings in the distance.

"Good to see the sun," Rondinello said, whipping out binoculars and spotting the light blue shirt of Kowalski on High Honors on the back stretch. As soon as the colt crossed the red-and-white striped three-quarters pole, Rondinello clicked his stopwatch. Click again at the next pole, two furlongs away. Click again with two furlongs to go. Click at the finish line, as Kowalski stood up.

"Let's go," Rondinello said, adding that he had clocked the colt at 1:16 for six furlongs, "which is fine — I'm more interested in distance and work than in time today." The official clocks added 2-5 of a second to that timing.

Back in the barn, High Honors was walked and rubbed and cleaned and returned to his stall. There were no visible problems for Kowalski to tell Rondinello about and people seemed to be routinely pleased at that.

The track was bustling now. The bagels were still not up, and the fast-food fare seemed hardly in a class with the hand melons and full buffet of Saratoga or the fondly remembered biscuits of Keeneland. Still, the coffee was bracing in the chilly sunshine. Before long, Mary Ryan, a track announcer, was standing at the finish line, telling 100 visitors that the jockey Karen Rogers "is out there on the grass track."

Ryan was able to spot most of the horses by their markings and the color of their equipment. The regulars with their sharp eyes didn't need to be told, but the tourists nodded appreciatively. Later the visitors were led on a five-minute tour of the barn area.

In a modest tower at the practice track behind the first turn, two clockers, Pete Garman and Louis Marino, timed dozens of horses for the crucial split-second "Latest Workouts" information in The Daily Racing Form.

"In the old days we used to switch colors to confuse people," said trainer P.G. Johnson with a disarming smile. "Of course, nobody does that any more."

Back at his barn, Johnson chatted with Lon DeFazio, a journalist-turned-jockey agent, who was seeking mounts for his client, Ruben Hernandez. DeFazio said: "Keep us in mind" as he headed off to the daily scratch meeting at the office of Lenny Hale, the racing secretary.

As his horses moved to and from the practice track, Johnson casually consulted three jockeys, Jean-Luc Samyn, Declan Murphy, a hot apprentice, and Marjorie Clayton. He and Samyn traded reactions to a French restaurant.

Harper Leads Braves to 5th Straight, 6-4, Over Cardinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Terry Harper hit a three-run home run and added an RBI single Saturday to lead the Atlanta Braves to their fifth straight victory, a 6-4 decision over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Braves are unbeaten streak

SATURDAY BASEBALL

In six games against the Cardinals this season after being swept by St. Louis in last year's National League playoffs.

St. Louis took a 1-0 lead in the first inning on Willie McGee's RBI

single. Atlanta moved ahead in the second with three runs off loser Joaquin Andujar (3-8) when Harper hit his third home run of the year.

St. Louis tied the score, 3-3, in the fifth on George Hendrick's two-run home run. Atlanta bounced back for a 4-3 lead in the sixth on Harper's RBI single, and scored again in the seventh on a two-run double by Glenn Hubbard. St. Louis added a run in the eighth on a sacrifice fly by Tom Herr.

Donnie Moore, the second of four Atlanta pitchers, worked two

innings to improve his record to 2-0. Terry Forster induced Keith Hernandez to hit into a game-ending double and picked up his eighth save.

Astros 13, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Alan Ashby hit two two-run homers and added a two-run triple as Houston pounded the Reds, 13-0. Mike Scott (1-3) pitched a four-hitter to win his first game as an Astro and first victory since July 18, 1982. The Astros pounded 17 hits off four pitchers in scoring their most runs in a game this year.

Giants 4, Expos 2

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans' tie-breaking two-run home run in the eighth lifted the Giants to a 4-2 victory over Montreal. Evans' homer, following a leadoff single by Max Venable off Jeff Reardon (2-4) was his 13th of the year, giving him the league lead. It was the seventh game-winning RBI for Evans and made Gary Lavelle a winner for the third time in three 1983 decisions. The Giants opened the scoring against Steve Rogers in the second inning by Jack Clark, Tom O'Malley and Joel Youngblood rookie Brad Wellman's RBI grounder to Rogers. Starter Fred Breining limited the Expos to a two-out single by Rogers in the third and retired 10 in a row before Montreal tied it in the seventh on a walk and singles by Al Oliver and Gary Carter. The Giants made it 2-1 in their half of the seventh on Wellman's two-out single and Milt May's double off left fielder Tim Lincecum. The Expos tied it again in the eighth on singles by pinch-hitter Terry Crowley and Raines off Breining and Dawson's double off Lavelle.

Cubs 5, Pirates 2

In Chicago, Jody Davis hit a tie-breaking home in the fourth inning to help the Cubs to their fourth straight triumph, a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Davis blasted off Jim Bibby (2-6) for his seventh homer, snapping a 2-2 deadlock. Pittsburgh has lost five straight.

Dodgers 2, Mets 1

In Los Angeles, Steve Yeager homered off Neil Allen (2-7) in the seventh and Dave Stenhouse and Dave Stewart combined on a nine-hitter as the Dodgers edged New York. 2-1. Houston (4-2) left in the ninth and Stewart got the last three outs to record his sixth save.

Padres 5, Phillies 4

In San Diego, Kurt Bevacqua delivered a one-out pinch single in

the seventh inning to drive in Mario Ramirez and Alan Wiggins as the Padres beat Philadelphia, 5-4, to send the Phillies to their sixth straight defeat.

Angels 8, Brewers 3

In the American League, in Milwaukee, Bob Boone's two-run single and Tim Lincecum's three-run homer highlighted a sixth-inning rally that enabled California to beat Milwaukee, 8-3. Tommy John (5-2) gave up nine hits in pitching his fifth complete game. He walked none and allowed only four runners after the fourth inning.

Mariners 5, Yankees 4

In New York, Richie Zisk drove in three runs with two home runs and a single to lead Seattle to a 5-4 victory over the Yankees. Yankee relief ace Rich Gossage was unavailable for the game because of a pulled rib cage muscle. His status will be determined on a day-to-day basis.

Red Sox 8, Twins 6

In Minneapolis, Tony Armas had four hits, including two homers, and drove in four runs to pace Boston to an 8-6 victory over Minnesota. Armas had a two-run, 410-foot shot to right in the first inning and a 455-foot home run to left-center off Frank Viola (2-3) in the fifth.

Royals 7, White Sox 1

In Chicago, George Brett drove .30

in three runs with a two-run homer and an RBI double and Frank White added a two-run triple in a three-run fourth to give the Kansas City Royals a three-game losing streak with a 7-1 victory over the White Sox. It was only Chicago's second loss in its last nine games.

A's 6, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Dave Lopes singled home two runs to cap a three-run ninth to give Oakland a 6-3 victory over the Indians and broke Cleveland's four-game winning streak. Dwayne Murphy singled home the go-ahead run to spark the A's, who have won only two of eight games on their current road trip.

Orioles 6, Blue Jays 4

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray, John Lowenstein and Al Bumbry homered off Dave Stieb (8-4) to lead the Orioles to a 6-4 victory over Toronto. Mike Boddicker (3-2) gave up four runs to Ernie Whitt and Cliff Johnson and notched the victory with help from reliever Sammy Stewart, who earned his second save.

Rangers 5, Tiger 2

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish drove in two runs with his 10th homer of the year and a single and Billy Sample and George Wright also hit a home run to give Texas a 5-2 triumph over Detroit. Charlie Hough (5-5) went 8 1/3 innings to record his first victory since April

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Friday's Results		Saturday's Results	
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Pittsburgh	6	Cincinnati	1
Chicago	5	St. Louis	3
Philadelphia	5	Houston	4
Montreal	2	New York	1
San Francisco	4	Oakland	2
St. Louis	3	Atlanta	2
Chicago	4	Milwaukee	2
Philadelphia	5	Houston	4
Montreal	2	New York	1
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LANGUAGE

Mild Chastisement

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—In a recent piece about Henry Kissinger's careful choice of the word *incantation*, I wrote: "I chastised the former secretary."

Arthur Morgan, one of the more regular Lingo-graphic Irregulars, points out that in the New York Times Everyday Reader's Dictionary of Misunderstood Words, Laurence Urdang defines *chastise* as "to punish or discipline by beating."

"What you did to Mr. Kissinger," writes Morgan, "was to rebuke him; or, the choices are myriad, to admonish, reprimand, correct, scold, rebuff, reprehend, remonstrate, condemn, reproach, castigate, censure, criticize or chide him. Or you gave him a good calling down. As I just gave you."

What I have really been given is an opportunity to stick my pin in a butterfly word, one that has left its caterpillar state to flutter its new wings in a changed meaning.

Yes, *chastise* has long meant "to punish, especially by beating." The verb comes from the Old French *chastier*, derived from the Latin *castigare*, which I break down to mean "to drive toward purity." (I'll get mail from Latin scholars on that, to which I reply, with Shakespeare in Henry VI: "Away with him, away with him! He speaks Latin.") *Chastity*, a related word, is the state of being pure and virtuous, which as we all know sometimes comes from dire threats of punishment by double-stemmed-bearing fathers.

Castigate has given us the verb *castigate*, "to criticize, harshly and publicly," *chasten*, "to punish mildly, in order to improve" (as when David Stockman was taken to the woodshed by President Reagan) and the aforementioned *chastise*, which used to be its primary meaning, a kind of pistol-whipping from a stern godfather.

Not any more. Let's face it: The metaphorical, second meaning has taken over. Out of this nettle, "punishment," we pluck this flower, "chastisement." (I should stick with the butterfly from the caterpillar, lest I be admonished — reminded, by way of warning — that two metaphors confuse the reader, just as one swallow doesn't make a gulp.) In current use, the "beating" connotation has faded; when you are accusing a fellow of wife-beat-

ing, that's heavy stuff, and you do not use *chastise*; in the same way, a rap on the knuckles no longer means corporal punishment in the classroom, but has emerged as a general term for mild punishment, on step short of the too-mild slap on the wrist. The verb *rebuke* also is rooted in beating with a stick, but long ago changed to "scold sharply, reprimand."

Does all this mean that I was right to use *chastise* when I meant "C'mon, Henry, you stepped out of line there and you know it?"

Almost. *Chastise* has gained a gentle, jocular connotation that is more modern than *reprove*, less formal than *reprimand* or *censure*, not as severe as *condemn* and not as stiff as *castigate*. But if I had the piece to do over, I would choose *chide*, a word from the Old English that now means to scold with good humor, to teasingly correct. That's the meaning I had in mind.

ALTHOUGH This department has bowed to the forces of change on *chastise*, I have chosen to take a stand on the unfortunate bludgeoning of *bourgeois*.

The verb *bourgeois* is still a caterpillar, and may be a caterpillar in its caterpillar state, but it is not a caterpillar in its caterpillar state. When common usage makes a change for the worse — toward fuzziness, away from precision — we can put up a fight.

"I have recently noticed an increase in the use of *bourgeois* debasement," writes Andrew Chant of the Toronto-Dominion Bank. "To *bourgeois* is to sprout. The growth implied in *bourgeois* debasement is that of mushrooming."

Jacques Barzun, in Follett's Modern American Usage, agrees: he puts the misuse of *bourgeois* under malapropisms: "To *bourgeois* means to put out buds; figuratively to come out in a small, modest, hopeful way, out to spread out, blossom and cover the earth."

Growing is a good, general term; getting specific, you can say something is *nascent*, just coming into being, or *burgeoning*, getting under way and budding nicely, or *mushrooming*, growing like hell. Don't let the words slip over each other.

My banker correspondent provides a nice distinction: "My savings account *bourgeois*; my charge accounts *mushroom*."

New York Times Service

Jerome Robbins

A Versatile Choreographer Keeps His Troupe's Emphasis on Creativity

By Jack Anderson

NEW YORK — With the death of George Balanchine, Jerome Robbins is surely the most distinguished choreographer associated with an American ballet company. Robbins, who joined the New York City Ballet in 1949, is now, with Peter Martins, one of City Ballet's two ballet masters in chief.

That company has always been a creative organization, stressing the production of new works and, season after season, Balanchine choreographed one new ballet after another. Robbins is known as a slower worker. Yet, although he has announced no specific plans, Robbins, with Martins and John Taras, the City Ballet's third ballet master, have affirmed that the company's emphasis upon creativity will continue.

Over the years, Robbins has been an unusually versatile choreographer. His ballets include studies of contemporary American life, lyrical pieces in Chopin, a ballet in silence and a ballet in slow motion. His two latest efforts exemplify his range, for one has music by a leading composer of the so-called minimalist school, while the other honors a great dancing star.

On May 12, the New York City Ballet presented the premiere of his much-praised "Glass Pieces," a work for 43 dancers to music by Philip Glass, and on June 16 it will offer another ambitious creation by Robbins, this one a tribute to Fred Astaire for a cast of 24, with music by Morton Gould. The choreographer himself is surprised at the scale on which he has been working of late because, he said in a recent conversation, "Usually, it's hard for me to do big groups."

His ballet consists of musical and choreographic variations on "I'm Old Fashioned," a brief duet that Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth performed to a song by Jerome Kern in the 1942 movie musical, "You Were Never Lovelier." Upon the basis of that one duet, Robbins has constructed a ballet lasting 30 minutes.

Although the choreography will contain references to the Astaire style, its technical base remains classical. No one will be in



"Usually, it's hard for me to do big groups."

top hat and tails. But the women will be on point. There is no explicit plot or theme, and Robbins explained, "The dancers aren't pretending to be anyone other than themselves dancing."

Robbins then explained how he came to do "Glass Pieces." He had been asked to direct Glass's new opera, "Akhnaten," and after wondering what sort of stage action he could devise for its unusual music, "I thought I'd get my feet wet and do a ballet before I did the opera." Eventually, he and Glass found that their schedules conflicted and Robbins had to withdraw from the operatic project. But he went ahead with the ballet.

Although, in the past, he had seen — and had been interested in — some of the works that modern dancers, including Lucinda Childs, had made to scores

by Glass, he said, "I felt I wanted to treat the music differently — not minimally." However, he added that, because of Glass's unusual patterned repetitions, all dances to that composer's music might be similar in some ways, just as versions of "The Rite of Spring" by many different choreographers share certain similarities in movement because of the nature of Stravinsky's music.

Robbins proceeded to study Glass's scores by making charts of their structure on graph paper. Later, when he and Bates devised the production design for "Glass Pieces," they fashioned a backdrop resembling a graphic sheet of graph paper. Because Robbins devoted his attention to the music's structure and had no narrative idea in mind, he said he was not prepared — although he was certainly fascinated — to find

that critics considered his ballet rich in emotional implications and that, for some balletgoers, it contained images of urban life.

That, within a single season, Robbins can go from Philip Glass to Jerome Kern and Morton Gould is a sign of the catholicity of his taste and of his interest in many kinds of dancing.

Born in New York in 1918, he originally planned to be a modern dancer. Then, about 1936, he became a member of a company directed by — of all choreographers — Gluck-Sandor, who had studied both classical ballet and Central European modern dance. "We dancers were taught to perform with the concentration of an actor," Robbins recalled.

He also studied Spanish dance and performed in Broadway shows and was a member of Ballet Theater from 1940 to 1948. There, he said, he learned much because he was cast in, or able to watch the creation of, productions by such choreographers as Balanchine, Michel Fokine, Leonide Massine, Bronislava Nijinska, Antony Tudor, Eugene Loring, Agnes de Mille, David Lichine and La Argentinita.

He said he didn't just want to be a dancer to choreograph. "Sometimes," he mused, "a dancer will decide to do his own ballet because he looks at the choreography around him and thinks, 'That's not the way it should be done' or 'I'm tired of seeing it that way.' One reason he choreographed 'Fancy Free,' his ballet about sailors on shore leave, in 1944, was because he was tired of seeing ballets — even good ones — in the Ballet Russe tradition and longed for something specifically American."

"Fancy Free" was followed by "Interplay," an abstract ballet, but an abstraction in a jazzy style that reminded some viewers of a jam session. After "Interplay" came "Fassimile," a study of three contemporary neurotic people. In addition to his balletic achievements, Robbins has been a successful stage director and choreographer of Broadway musicals, including such musicals as "On a Town," and "West Side Story."

RUSSIA POSTCARD

Beatlemania in Baku

By Kirsten O. Lundberg

United Press International

BAKU, U.S.S.R. — When the Beatles were knocking the tops off the charts, Beat-Group Blik probably would have been looked up for the Beatlemania it inspired the other night at the Lenin Palace of Culture.

But the pendulum of Soviet official tolerance has swung back as far as the Fab Four are concerned. So an enterprising troupe of musicians from Tiflis, Georgia, were allowed to stage a 20-year Beatles retrospective in the Azerbaijan capital.

We didn't know until two days before opening night that we were coming here," said one of the group, which bears more than a passing resemblance to the guys from Liverpool.

On stage they encourage physical similarities by donning three-piece ultramarine suits with narrow black lapels, white shirts, skinny black ties and dark shoes for an early-Beatles look topped off with modestly shaggy locks.

Their sound is rich, true in every note to the Beatles' original. They try for a sophisticated sheen with a light show and slides. The songs are interspersed with narrative to give the flavor of the Beatles era in the West and the passion they unleashed among the 1960s generation.

But little explanation is needed. The Soviet audience, mostly too young to remember the Beatles for themselves, burst into enthusiastic applause and whistles at the first notes of "I Saw Her Standing There," "Hard Day's Night," "Twist and Shout," "Can't Buy Me Love" and a dozen other hits.

The crowd, dressed to kill and ready to rock, loved it. As Soviet crowds go, it did — with occasional standing ovations. But nothing was allowed to get out of hand. After one brief encore, the audience rose as one body and filed quietly out of the theater.

The English is Georgian-accented — "I'm looking sure, you're not the same" — but the capacity crowd lapped up the crooning "oo-oo-oo" in the song, "Girl."

The Beatles have finally achieved respectability in the Soviet Union with the label of "solid," conferred recently by an official of the Communist youth league. There was a time the rock and roll

they epitomized was anathema to Soviet authorities.

In 1957, former Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov said that "all this nervous and insane boogie-woogie and rock and roll are some kind of wild covenants' orgies."

Yet now the weekly Literary Gazette can say "the rhythm of rock reflects the modern speed of life, rock by its nature is active and forceful, it can excite and thrill to overcome any indifference. We are for rock music."

Beat-Group Blik, which took advantage of the growing acceptance of both Western and Soviet rock groups to propose its Beatles program, is a new band. But its members have known each other for years and three played together for a year in 1969.

Arthur Matinov could be a brother to George Harrison, but he is the only one who can really claim to look like a Beatle. Idrak Karabashvili makes a credible Paul McCartney and does vocals. Alexander Mednikov is John Lennon and Nodar Ostashevili, 25 and six years younger than the other three, is Ringo Starr.

Their instruments were all self-assembled, they said. A guitar here, a bass there and amplifiers patched together out of odds and ends.

The narrative and slides were equally home-grown, with information gleaned from Soviet news programs. Western magazines that sometimes round their way down to Georgia, one biography and other scraps.

The music was painstakingly learned from tapes and records, since the sheet music is unavailable in the Soviet Union. They obtained books for the words, which they knew only phonetically.

There was only one slip. In the song "Roll Over Beethoven," the line "And let Tchaikovsky the new music skip, twice" it could have been an oversight.

New Rules for Aeroflot

United Press International

MOSCOW — Aeroflot will have to improve its services by Jan. 1, the Soviet newspaper Air Transport reports. Under a new law, the airline is to find hotel rooms for passengers if planes are delayed or rerouted and refund the fare if a passenger misses a flight because of illness.

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